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Latin Americans Respond To United Nations Gains

News of Allied successes puts heavy pressure on Chile and Argentina—Complete unity of Americas needed when peace comes—Propaganda by Axis already limited by Buenos Aires.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Allied gains in North Africa have markedly accelerated the pro-United Nations trend throughout Latin America, according to reports reaching diplomatic quarters here.

Proving once again that success breeds success, the new Anglo-American victories are proving to be more potent than months of diplomatic negotiations in convincing wavering Latin-American leaders that the Axis is doomed.

The reports from Chile and Argentina, the two New World countries still retaining diplomatic relations with the Axis, are particularly encouraging to Washington, since they indicate a steady weakening in the position of allegedly pro-Axis government officials there.

Although it is recognized that the Allies will win the war regardless of whether or not Argentina and Chile change their position, officials here declare that the abandonment of official neutrality by Buenos Aires and Santiago would measurably aid the United States' war effort. It would also have an important effect after the war in making for greater harmony and unity among the Americas, it is felt.

Axis Star Declining

While President Rios of Chile recently stated that his country is not yet ready to cut its diplomatic ties with the Axis, reports from that country indicate that popular opinion is crystallizing so fast that the Government, which was elected on a pro-Allied platform, may be forced to move.

A similar situation prevails in Argentina, despite the fact that the reactionary and somewhat pro-Axis government of President Castillo is much more firmly entrenched. The Argentine people, man of whom are world-minded, are said to be increasingly concerned by the broadening gulf between their country and the rest of the Western Hemisphere. This annoyance is said to be particularly strong now that the Argentinians recognize the diminishing chance of an Axis victory.

It is thought significant that the first real anti-Axis measure taken by Buenos Aires in many months followed closely the Allied victory in Morocco and Algeria. The move was one drastically limiting Axis propaganda.

Improvement of Relations

The cordial visit here of President Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador is characteristic of the trend of relations between the United States and its Latin-American neighbors. President Arroyo del Rio is being given a friendly view of American military might and, at the same time, of this country's determination to use such force only for righteous ends.

Meanwhile, the United States Government is moving in the direction of better relations with an extremely important Latin-American country—Panama. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved a proposal to turn over to Panama certain real estate and utility holdings there which are now in the possession of the United States.

The holdings are centered in the City of Colon and include water and sewage systems. The Government and people of Panama have come to regard these holdings as incompatible with their national independence, although it is recognized that American concern for the safety of the Panama Canal, rather than any wish to interfere in local affairs, is responsible.

The Senate proposal also suggests that this country cancel a $2,700,000 loan to Panama for construction of the highly important Rio Hato-Chorrera highway.

Other Latin American developments: Page 8.

State Branch Of A. F. of L. Files 14 Bills

Board of Arbitration for State employees among measures prepared for legislative program.

Request for a board of arbitration to pass on grievances between State employees and their superiors furnishes the only unique measure in the 1943 legislative program of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

The last of 14 bills prepared by the Federation for next year's session of the Legislature was filed at the State House today.

The most important include provision of $300 a year additional, as a temporary wartime offset to rising costs, to every State employee, and also the making up of the difference between what public employees ordinarily received and their pay while in the armed services.

Precedent for the latter type of legislation is to be found during the last war, officials of the Federation noted. They said that in 1917 a Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor enacted bills authorizing the State and cities and towns to pay to employees in the military service monthly an amount equal to the difference between their military and their State, municipal or town compensation.

Leaves Proposed

Any State employee except in the judicial or legislative departments who has skill for war work should on request be given a leave of absence to go into war industry with protection of his civil service status, the Federation asks in another bill.

The attention given public employees in five of the 14 bills filed is new in Massachusetts labor organization, and grows in large part out of the increased participation of such employees in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

There are now 14 local unions of city, town and state employees in Massachusetts.

Other legislation asked by the federation includes:

A State wage-hour act, similar to the Federal wage-hour law, which requires payment of time and a half over 40 hours. Business that is strictly intrastate, such as hotels, laundries, taxicabs, etc., is not covered by the Federal law, as this reaches only interstate commerce. The federation proposed such legislation at the last session.

Jobless Insurance

Under unemployment insurance, repeal is called for of merit rating enacted in 1939, which gives employers who have been able to keep their same employees steadily at work a reduction in the State tax for unemployment insurance. The federation sought repeal two years ago. Liberalization of payments to the jobless, now running from $6 to $15 a week, to $10 to $20, is also asked.

In addition the Federation urges that when a worker voluntarily quits his job, he be given a milder penalty in loss of unemployment insurance benefits. At present he gets none. The Federation proposes that as formerly he lose only benefits for four weeks plus the one week of waiting after filing of a claim for payments.

German Forces Take Over Toulon, French Fleet Is Scuttled by Crews; No Delay in Nation-Wide Gas Ration

President's aids explain necessity of prompt action to Congress as protests grow.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP) — Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes told a special Senate committee today that "unless luck turns on us," the East Coast would be provided "75 per cent of its customary usage" of fuel oil.

"We have maintained storage stocks of heating oil pretty well," he testified.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—President Roosevelt's rubber, rationing and transportation aids today told Congress why he is insisting that nation-wide gasoline rationing go into effect Dec. 1, as scheduled, despite a flood of telegraph and post card protests.

Tipped off by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri that "If the farmers could be assured that they aren't being discriminated against, half of our troubles would be over," Rubber Director William M. Jeffers, devoted much of his testimony before the special Senate committee investigating the war effort to emphasizing the necessity for "common sence administration" without too much direction from Washington.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson answered arguments that tire conservation could be accomplished voluntarily by pointing out that gasoline consumption in the non-rationed area had decreased only about 19 per cent between Sept. 1941 and Sept. 1942, compared with 43 per cent in the eastern area, compulsorily rationed.

Committee Hearings

The Truman Committee, which has itself indorsed gasoline rationing as the only feasible way of conserving rubber tires, called today's hearing to air once again the reasons behind the OPA order.

The Committee had in hand as it met a letter President Roosevelt wrote to Mr. Jeffers and Mr. Henderson notifying them that nation-wide rationing must go into effect Dec. 1, as scheduled. Despite the President's warning, a group of Western and Midwestern Congressmen who have been receiving stacks of protests from back home went ahead with a meeting to consider legislation which would negate the OPA's action.

With the farmers who are worried about the effect of nation-wide gas rationing on their "Food for Freedom" crops, the Truman Committee and its witnesses seemed to have much sympathy; for the non-defense businessmen and motoring clubs who have stimulated card showers of protest on Congress, they had less.

Local Discretion

Mr. Jeffers described the latter campaign as "unfortunate," but

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By a Staff Artist

Toulon: A Strategic Port

Toulon, France, which the Germans have just occupied, is directly across the Mediterranean from the battlefront in Tunisia. The French Fleet anchored in the harbor was reported preparing to sail to North Africa to join the Allied navies.

Vichy loses last vestige of independence when Axis Army occupies port—Hitler action based on assertion fleet planned to join Allies in Africa—French Army ordered demobilized.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

German troops have marched into Toulon, the main French naval base.

This action removed the last vestige of French independence.

The French fleet was stated by Vichy to have been scuttled by its crews by order of Admiral de la Borde. Sailors fought off the Germans until most of the scutting had been completed. The captains in most cases went down with their ships.

The reason for Hitler's action, stated in a letter to Marshal Pétain, was partly the alleged discovery of orders to the French Navy not to fire on Allied troops if they landed at Toulon.

Hitler has ordered all French naval and military forces demoblized. Field Marshal Gerd von Rundsted takes over the command of all forces in France.

Hitler's action contravenes the understanding with Marshal Pétain Nov. 11, when the Germans took over most of the then Unoccupied France, that the Germans would not enter Toulon.

His new move further breaks the armistice agreement between Vichy France and the Germans of June 22, 1940, which allowed the French an army of 80,000.

Admiral Darlan and General Heri Giraud were deprived of their French nationality by Pierre Laval's Cabinet, after the latter had read Hitler's letter to Marshal Pétain.

Hitler's purpose appeared to be to meet the growing indications that a large French faction was prepared to open the gates of France to the Allies. The Fleet stationed at Toulon includes 62 vessels, including three battleships. The Fleet was stated to be in the point of sailing off to North Africa, when the Nazis entered the city to block the move.

Increasing pressure against Bizerte and Tunis, which has brought the Allies within 15 miles of Tunis and 25 of Bizerte, had increased the possibility of moves against France. Capture of the two Tunisian bases would have raised the immediate possibility of some move toward France or Italy.

Hitler was careful to have Mussolini associated with him in this new move against France.

Meanwhile, the situation looked progressivly more serious for the 300,000 Germans fighting around Stalingrad. A narrow 25 to 30 mile corridor between the railway to Rostov and that to Novorossisk appeared to be the only escape left to this spearhead. Nevertheless there were few definite signs that the forces around Stalingrad were being withdrawn. The Germans appeared determined to sell their withdrawal as dearly as possible.

A Russian advance farther to the north, and southwest of Rzhev, 120 miles west of Moscow, seemed to be intended to prevent the Germans from sending reinforcements to the south.

One explanation of the German difficulties in Russia came in the British announcement that nearly one fifth of the whole German Air Force in Russia had been withdrawn to face the new threat in North Africa.

Axis Burns Vast Stores Before Quitting Bengasi

The victorious British Eighth Army is traveling across Libya faster than it takes to tell about it.

As a result there has once again been a scrambling of the order of Edmund Stevens' dispatches from the Libyan front.

The article appearing today was filed from Bengasi and obviously was written before the dispatch printed Wednesday, which was datelined Agedabia, a point well over 100 miles beyond Bengasi.

Fortunately the delay detracts little or nothing from Mr. Stevens' colorful detail.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BENGASI, Libya, Nov. 20 (Delayed)—British armored forces which yesterday entered Bengasi found the city an empty shell whence everything of value had been either removed or destroyed by the retreating enemy.

No battle preceded the occupation nor did advance units encounter any resistance among the ruins. They merely captured a handful of Axis stragglers and recaptured several hundred of their own troops, mostly Punjab Indians and South African natives who had been held here since last June.

German sapper and demolition troops covering the retreat had evacuated Bengasi two days before the Allied entry. Their acts were to mine the road and destroy the vast German food and supply dumps on the road south from the town.

As elsewhere along the line of advance all the Italian civilian population left with the army, but

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Mussolini Reported In Libya Command

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 27

Reuters said it had recorded a Moscow radiocast—which did not indicate the source and which was without confirmation from any other quarter—reporting that Benito Mussolini personally had assumed command of Italian forces in Libya, replacing Gen. Ettore Bastico.

General Bastico was appointed supreme commander of Fascist forces in Libya in November, 1941. He also has served as commander of the Dodecanese Islands.

In addition to the native Arabs Bengasi has a sizable Jewish community who had remained behind to cheer enthusiastically the entering British columns.

Picture of Utter Desolation

The European quarter, however, was a picture of utter desolation where everything bore silent testimony to the fearful intensity of the Allied bombing raid. In a square mile area around the fort there isn't one undamaged building, and most of the structures seem to have sustained not one, but several direct hits.

Not even in the much-bombed cities of England is there such total and complete devastation. The water front is littered with debris from Axis war supplies bombed

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Nazi Seizure Of Toulon At Crucial Hour

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 27—The sudden Nazi coup at Toulon came at a moment when the political situation concerning North Africa was running into serious complications. The status of Admiral Jean Darlan in North and West Africa has become subject of a heated political controversy in Great Britain.

Despite the efforts of Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, in Commons yesterday to quell the rising tide of Parliamentary dissatisfaction, the issue has continued to develop.

In the press and on the part of the public generally as well as in Parliament, opposition to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's action in putting Admiral Jean Darlan into a position of authority daily becomes greater.

Mr. Eden refused to arrange an early debate on the whole affair in reply to a motion tabled by a number of Labor members, which declares that "this House is of the opinion that our relations with Admiral Darlan and his kind are inconsistent with ideals for which we entered and are fighting this war; furthermore, that these relations if persisted in will undermine faith in us among our friends in oppressed and invaded nations and impair the military social and political prospects of final and complete triumph of the cause of the United Nations."

But Mr. Eden's action has by no means put an end to the controversy in the political sphere. It is clear that the motion repre-

Bulletins

Holiday Furloughs Limited to 10 P. C. of Post

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—The War Department announced today that Christmas and New Year's furloughs will be limited to 10 per cent of the strength of any Army post, camp or station between Dec. 12 and Jan. 12 because of expected holiday transportation crushes. Passes for Christmas Day and New Year's Day will be limited likewise. During the designated month, no furlough will be granted for longer than 14 days and all will be arranged so as "not to permit travel to or from military reservations" on Dec. 24 and 25.

Farmers and War Workers Will Get Gasoline

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Farmers and war workers will be allowed necessary gasoline to meet their needs, Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers told Senate investigators today in reiterating that immediate nation-wide rationing was "an absolute necessity." Mr. Jeffers went to Capitol Hill backed by President Roosevelt's order of yesterday that nation-wide gasoline rationing should go into effect Dec. 1 to conserve rubber, despite protests from Congress members.

Venezuela Recalls Its Diplomats From France

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 27 (AP)—Venezuela last night recalled its diplomatic representatives from France. The Foreign Ministry declined to describe the move as a break in relations, but rather termed it "a disregarding of a government which is non-existent."

Charge d'Affaires in Liberia Quits Laval

Monrovia, Liberia, Nov. 27 (AP)—Henri Emanuelli, Vichy charge d'affaires in Liberia, telegraphed his resignation to Chief of Government Pierre Laval Nov. 26. He announced he was taking a position with the Fighting French.

Chinese Capture Town of Jihkiho in New Offensive

Chungking, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Chinese have begun an offensive northeast of the middle Yangtze port of Ichang and captured the town of Jihkiho, the Chinese Central News Agency reported today. The High Command communiqué reported the routing of a Japanese column along the Sheklung-Kowloon Railway in the Southern Province of Kwangtung and the repulse of a Japanese force trying to cross the Kwo River near the important town of Kwoyang, in Anhwei Province.

Aid of N. E. Governors Sought To Stay Cut of Meat Supplies

In an emergency move to prevent further cutting off of New England meat supplies, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today wired the other New England Governors enlisting their support to obtain a more equitable allocation of meat to this area.

The Governor's action followed a visit by a committee of the New England Wholesale Meatdealers Association, who warned him that "New England is faced with imminent cutting off of its meat supplies," and assured him that only immediate and vigorous action can forestall the situation,

The meat dealers are prepared to wire the New England Senators and Representatives in Washington to aid them in getting a better allocation of meat.

Big Reduction

Joseph Kruger, counsel for the Association, told newsmen at the State House, that the supply of meat all over the country had been reduced by the Office of Price Administration to 70 per cent for civilian consumption.

"In New England we are not getting 70 per cent of our normal supply," Mr. Kruger said. "We are only getting 15 per cent of our normal supply.

"To understand the situation," the counsel for the meat association said, "we must realize that New England is a deficient area so far as cattle production is concerned. About 80 per cent of the beef we consume is shipped from the west. Our meat supply has dwindled to a trickle.

"The demands of the local areas in which slaughterers are located, however, has increased because the buying power of these areas has gone up. The western slaughterers no longer need New England as an outlet for their product."

The situation, Mr. Kruger told the Governor, demands immediate action. Failure to solve our problem now without delay will inevitably result in lowered civilian morale, as it is brought home to our citizens that they are not being treated on a basis of equality with the rest of the country.

Others in Group

In the group calling on the Governor in addition to Mr. Kruger were Cecil McGoldrick of H. Everett McGoldrick Sons, Inc., Eli Levatinsky of the Bay State Beef Company, Sydney Rabinowitz of the Colonial Provision Company, and John D. Vogwill of Waters and Litchfield.

The telegram sent by Governor Saltonstall to the other New England Governors was as follows:

"As conferred this morning with representatives of the New England Wholesale Meat Dealers Association . . . they informed me that New England faces an elimination of its meat supply. Fifteen per cent is now arriving here in New England. The problem is essentially one of allocation and price ceilings. In Massachusetts representatives are bringing the question as forcibly as possible to authorities in Washington and members of Congress. I call this to your attention in order that if after investigation you feel the situation is critical in your State you may take like action."

Hitler 'Just Too Late' at Toulon

Associated Press

Units of French Fleet in Maneuvers

After Hitler ordered Axis forces to take possession of Toulon, and presumably the French Fleet at anchor there, and at the very moment when German soldiers were pouring into the city, reports say crews of the French warships blew up and otherwise scuttled the vessels to keep them from falling into Axis hands. Picture shows units of the fleet steaming by in earlier maneuvers as French sailors stand at attention on another warship.

French Sink Fleet:

Vessels at Toulon Scuttled by Crews

The great naval harbor of Toulon, where, according to Vichy accounts, the French Fleet was scuttled, is a "scene of utter desolation with all the magnificent ships of the French Navy lying on their sides and with dense clouds of smoke rising from them," said a Vichy broadcast today that was recorded by Reuters news agency.

"The Maritime Prefecture, the Post Office and the Town Hall fell quickly into the hands of the German troops who swarmed in through the windows from ladders placed against the walls," said the radio account.

"A column of German tanks and armored cars entered the arsenal by the Castigneau Gate and dashed full speed to the Milhaud Docks, where the battleship Strasbourg was moored.

"Another German motorized column brought soldiers armed with tommy guns to the Vauban Basin, in which the battleship Dunkerque was undergoing repairs and in front of which the cruisers Foch, Algérie, Duquesne, and Jean de Vienne, together with a number of light cruisers, destroyers, and corvettes were moored.

"A sudden explosion rent the air. It came from the Strasbourg, which had just scuttled itself. Explosion after explosion followed as

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New Microscope A Big Magnifier

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Development of a portable electron microscope, capable of magnifying minute particles up to 100,000 times, was announced before the National Chemical Conference here last night.

The microscope was described by Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin, associate director of the RCA Laboratories, which developed both the new lightweight model—only 16 inches long—and the seven-foot electronic microscope which has been in use for some time.

Dr. Zworykin told the Conference that the portable device, because it will be more available, may be able after the war to lead the broadest attack in the history of scientific research on the mysteries of biology, physics and chemistry that have hitherto been beyond the reach of the ordinary light microscope.

He pointed out that the light microscope has a magnifying power of only 2,000 times.

Army Ordnance and Production Officials Honor Women in War Industry

Program in Natick Factory Staged Without Loss of 'Time'

Honoring women in war industries, Army ordnance and production officials staged a program this morning at the Murray Company, Natick, which as a 100 per cent munitions plant is regarded as employing the highest percentage of women in any New England plant.

The 75 per cent of the pay roll who are women gathered during an extended lunch hour just before noon, along with the male minority, to hear the program, which included a talk by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, who is chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and a skit by the cast of "This Is the Army," the stage show dedicated to Army relief.

H. B. Braude, vice-president of the Murray Company in charge of New England operations, was complimented by Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, chief of the Boston Ordnance District, for the "excellent performance" in gearing into production a plant which only two months ago had run into labor difficulties and temporary management by the Army, and which had taken the plant over from the predecessor management of the S. A. Woods Machine Company.

Will Be Praised

"These women must be praised for putting their shoulders to the wheel of industry," declared General Lewis, pointing to the many women who had come out of housewife togs to enter the greasy tasks of machine-shop work.

One worker the general singled out for compliments was Mrs. Bernice Celorier of Cochituate, who is now a "set-up" worker at the nose-boring end of the assembly line. She still maintains her outside career as a soloist in churches in South Natick and, Sherborn. Along with the rest of the women, her hands were as greasy as those of any male mechanic, but she seemed proud of her grimy hands.

George R. White, plant superintendent, touched upon this dirty-hands sacrifice as typical of the sacrifice of women, saying at the ceremonies: "The spirit and enthusiasm of thes egirl operators was exemplified two days ago by a girl who had her hands, including highly tinted nails, covered with ink from stenciling cartons for finished shells, and was asked whether she desired any particular soap or solvent to remove the ink from her hands. Her reply, given spontaneously, was: 'Let these shells take care of the Japs and I will take care of the hands.'"

The program was staged without loss of production time, it was pointed out. The day-shift employees offered to reduce their lunch periods tomorrow to add 15 minutes to the time allotted today, this time to be taken away from lunch periods tomorrow.

The skit's cast arrived in a Red Cross motorcade, with the uniformed women drivers also participating in the program.

In thanking the cast for its contribution, Mr. Braude presented a check for $100 for the Army's Emergency Relief Fund.

By a Staff Photographer

Proud of Grimy Hands

Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, chief of the Boston Ordnance District, congratulates Mrs. Anastasia L. Miley of Natick for leaving housewife duties to become a munitions worker, as H. B. Braude, vice-president of the Murray Company plant where she works in Natick, looks on. Mr. Braude believes his plant, with 75 per cent of its employees being women, has the highest percentage of women workers among New England plants. Mrs. Miley's son Charles is a gunner's mate, first class, in the Navy "somewhere in the Pacific." She had done no mechanical work until she took this job as a shell nose-borer two months ago.

N. E. Grateful In Many Ways On the Holiday

Against a November landscape soggy with a three-day drenching, and beneath low-slung clouds which sprayed intermittent mists, New Englanders flocked to church, to work and to Thanksgiving feasts yesterday in their first war observance of this holiday since 1917.

Despite the weather and the war, people were not downcast. They found gratitude for many things. For the courage of small nations and the spirit of brave people everywhere who have refused to be cowed by the terrible deeds of the despot.

They found gratitude for their own blessings. For a new-found unity in and among nations; for a common purpose and a righteous one. For divine protection that has preserved loved ones in battle, and enabled American forces to prevail over superior numbers of the enemy.

They gave thanks for the great heritage of our nation and of New England. "America's history is a religious history," declared the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley at the joint service of the Arlington Street Church and First Church in Boston, "dominated and directed by the nature of a covenant as real and binding, as profound and prophetic, as any between God and Noah or Abraham.

"God has been with us, to inspire us and to guide us; He has been our fortress and our high tower; He is the God of our salvation."

At Emmanuel Church, the Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood defined genuine thankfulness as something which applies to trials as well as to joys. "Thankfulness," he said, "must be for some blessing which is so great that it enables us to meet the strains and agonies with courage and assurance and have some joy left over."

At historic Plymouth, a typical Pilgrim Thanksgiving was celebrated, with more than 300 members of the service, including Waacs and Waves, as guests of the City. A turkey dinner was served in Memorial Town Hall by young girls in Pilgrim costume. The meal included food sent from all parts of the country by the governors of the various states.

From the governor of Florida came oranges; from Alabama, yams and nuts. Ohio sent pumpkins; the governors of New Hampshire and Maine furnished apples. New Mexico sent pinto beans, and contributions from Kansas, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, North Carolina, and Virginia also added to the feast.

A large number of young men gave thanks for freedom in a practical manner by enlisting at the Navy Recruiting Station. Soldiers and sailors stationed at the various bases in Greater Boston remained at their posts as usual and ate their holiday meal in the mess hall.

The relatively few who were at liberty were taken care of at the United Service Organizations clubs or in private homes. The needy were supplied with baskets of food, and turkey dinners were served at the Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, Morgan Memorial, Boston Industrial Home and other charitable institutions.

Students at the Garland School of Homemaking filled baskets with food to be distributed by the Elizabeth Peabody House, and the Morgan Memorial benefitted similarly by the generosity of the girls at Boston University Sargent College of Physical Education.

In accordance with tradition, 24 Deer Island inmates were paroled to spend the day with families and friends. At the Immigration Station in East Boston, the United States government served a full turkey dinner to the Germans, Japanese and Italians who were detailed there.

British sailors were guests at many Boston dinner tables, and others were served at the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, the Mariner's Home, and the Seaman's Club.

Thousands of workers in war factories kept up the steady pace of production throughout the day, postponing their Thanksgiving meal to later evening hours. Other thousands, free for the day, turned out for local football games despite the chill and drizzle.

How Does Dimout Affect Me? —Lieut. Col. Storke Tells

Dimout regulations, which become effective Nov. 30, have raised so many questions that the Army has issued a series of questions and answers for the guidance of the general public.

Here is the answer of Lieut-Col. Harold G. Storke, Director of Internal Security, to the query, "How does the dimout affect me?"

Home Lights

Q. Am I allowed to leave my porch light on at night?

A. Only if it has a bulb not brighter than 15 watts, and is covered by an opaque shield or cone which throws the light directly downward, and allows it to spread only 90 degrees.

Q. How about venetian blinds in the ordinary windows of a home or an office building?

A. These are allowed, but the vanes or louvres must be turned to the closed or vertical position and they must cover the upper three-fourths of the open area. Where the windows face the water, however, shades must be used. This is because venetian blinds do not cut off enough light.

Regarding drapes that are on draw cords, these are permissible providing they overlap and are heavy enough to eliminate direct light.

Q. Do I have to put up blackout shades if my windows are visible from the sea?

A. No, but you must have heavy shades or drapes which will cover your windows completely, so that no direct gleam or reflection is visible from the seaward side. The same treatment must be carried out even though you are located several miles inland, if any windows are directly visible from the sea.

Christmas Trees

Q. What about outdoor Christmas trees and decorations?

A. Outdoor Christmas lights of any type are not permitted by the regulations.

Q. As the superintendent of a large apartment house, I should like to inquire about vestibule and corridor lights, also back-alley exit lights.

A. All vestibule and corridor windows and doors must be screened by curtains or shades for not less than the upper three-quarters of their open area. Exit lights must not exceed the intensity of a 15-watt incandescent lamp and must be permanently shielded so that the cone of light is directly downward and does not exceed 90 degrees.

Automobiles

Q. Are there any special restrictions as to the automobile lights on roads visible from the sea?

A. No, the entire dimout area in New England has uniform regulations for driving lights, with the only exception that in settled communities where highway illumination is brighter the low-beam should be used.

Q. If my car is standing on the street, should my parking lights be extinguished?

A. No, your parking and tail lights should be left lighted at night when you car is standing on a public highway because of the danger of passing vehicles.

Q. If I plan a long trip, for instance to New Jersey, shall I find a problem with my half-shielded driving lights?

A. No, except on certain coastal roads beyond the New York State line. Throughout New England, and in New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, the upper-half-shielding is the uniform standard. However, when you tour beyond New England, inquiry should be made as to other restrictions both of lighting and speed for night driving.

Q. I drive a taxi and have an illuminated "Taxi" sign on the front of my car. Is this allowed?

A. No, such a sign or any other decorative identifying lights constitute advertising signs and must be extinguished.

Shopping Districts

Q. What lighting is allowed under theater marquees or canopies?

A. None whatever. Such lights are classified as display or advertising lights and must be extinguished.

Q. How do these regulations effect lights in greenhouses?

A. Greenhouses are classed as skylights. If they have lights inside they may be treated in either one of two ways: First, the glass may be painted or shielded so as to be completely opaque, or, second, the necessary interior illumination may be treated as exterior lights and shielded so that the cone of light is thrown directly downward and does not exceed 90 degrees.

Q. How are the regulations applied to the case of a glass front restaurant with windows to the floor?

A. These glass fronts are in reality show windows and must be covered with a light-proof backdrop or partition to separate them from the main part of the interior. If space permits and the owner wishes, he has the right to use 15-watt lamps in front of the curtain. Venetian blinds do not constitute a light-proof back-drop under this provision.

Q. In my store I have two show windows, each of which measures nine feet on the front and four feet on the recess toward the door. How much light is allowed?

A. Two 15-watt incandescent lamps or the equivalent for each window. These windows each have linear openings totaling 13 feet. The regulations allow "one 15-watt lamp to each eight feet of horizontal linear opening or fraction thereof." Please note, however, that such lights as you use must be so placed that no direct gleam is visible out of doors above a horizontal plane through those lights. Another restriction is that you must have a light-proof backdrop or partition separating those show windows from the main part of your store.

Flashlights

Q—My house is reached by a dark lane through woods. Am I allowed to use a flashlight?

A—Yes, for such purposes a flashlight is permitted. It must not be used, however, where it would be visible from the sea.

Q—Are transoms regarded as separate windows?

A—As a general rule, a transom forms a single panel of a large window and the whole opening should be treated as a unit as prescribed above for a show window or an ordinary window, respectively. If the transom is a complete window in itself with no other glass below, it may be treated as a single window. In the latter case, the covering must be in such manner that no direct rays from any light shall shine out of doors above the horizontal plane through that light.

Wartime Call for Workers Again Cuts Bay State Relief

Massachusetts general relief costs continue to slump to new low marks for the depression and post-depression periods, Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, disclosed today as he released the October cost figures on relief, old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children.

Under the impact of wartime demands for workers to produce arms and other military supplies, general relief costs for the first 10 months of 1942 dropped to $7,653,879, as compared with $10,569,307 for the comparative period a year ago. Using these figures as guides, it is shown that the total 1942 cost for general relief will be slightly under $9,000,000. Last year the cost was $12,625,324.

Thus the cities and towns of Massachusetts, as well as the State Government, are enjoying a substantial budget saving this year. Signs point to a continued downward trend in relief costs next year, if many of the persons on the roles now classed as unemployables are found to be fit for some type of work.

The anticipated 1942 cost will be approximately $16,000,000 below the high of 1938, when the general relief expenditures jumped to $24,028,651.

Mr. Rotch disclosed that there were 23,658 cases on general relief in October, compared to 25,105 in September and 35,127 in October, 1941. Of the October, 1942, cases 16,728 were classed as unemployable. The October cost was $617,952 as compared with $629,229 in September and $936,983 in October, 1941.

Meanwhile, Mr. Rotch reported that the cost of old-age assistance is continuing upward despite a drop in the case load. The average monthly benefit under old-age assistance, he said, climbed to $33.66 in October, the highest average ever paid in this state. This high-level payment is due principally to the act passed by the 1941 Legislature liberalizing some benefits under old-age assistance.

The October, 1942, cases totaled 85,815, compared with 86,163 in September, and 87,440 in October, 1941. At the same time the October cost mounted to $2,888,575. The September total was $2,877,383 and the October, 1941, cost $2,565,293.

Mr. Rotch predicted that the total 1942 cost of old-age assistance would exceed substantially the $30,286,826 total of 1941.

Chambers Out Of N. E. Post In Salvaging

Gurth Chambers has resigned as regional chief of Conservation of the War Production Board. In announcing the resignation of Mr. Chambers, who has had charge of salvage operations in the six New England states, Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional Director of WPB, said Mr. Chambers would continue in a consulting capacity but felt "this assignment has been completed."

Mr. Chambers' letter of resignation said, "The organization is in good shape with morale high, which is attested to by the results of our recent scrap drive. At the close of the drive New England stood at the top and two New England states, we are informed, led all the states in the Union on a per capita basis."

Enough scrap iron and steel to build three battleships, as well as large quantities of nonferrous metals, rubber and other waste materials vitally needed in war production, were salvaged from New England industrial plants during the last month, Samuel F. Doane, chief of the industrial salvage branch, War Production Board, reported today.

Total industrial salvage in this region for the month amounted to a record-breaking total of 269,227,165 pounds. This was approximately 40,000,000 pounds more than the total last month, the best previous month since the salvage compaign began.

Materials salvaged included 228,486,368 pounds of scrap iron and steel; 20,892,126 pounds of copper, brass, aluminum and other nonmerrous metals; 9,926,641 pounds of rubber, and 9,922,028 pounds of waste paper, bags and miscellaneous materials.

Mr. Doane also reported that industrial salvage committees had been appointed in 50 additional manufacturing centers in New England and that salvage managers had been appointed in 3,230 of the region's 7,687 industrial plants.

Selectmen of Wakefield will meet Dec. 14 at the request of the WPB to vote approval for demolition of a disused municipal gas holder on North Avenue and turning its 700 or 800 tons of metal in for scrap. Five miles of old trolley-car rails in Wakefield will be taken up as soon as weather permits in the spring, and donated for scrap under the special projects division of WPB.

Ickes Holds Out Little Hope Of Larger Tank-Car Arrivals

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator, today said that "we cannot guarantee any specific number of tank cars being moved to the East Coast daily," adding that present tank-car shipments to this area were far below the hoped-for 900,000 barrels per day. As for the oil pipe lines under construction and in prospect, Mr. Ickes said they would do "comparatively little to solve oil shortage problems this winter."

Federal agencies in New England meanwhile marshaled their forces to speed conversion of large fuel users from oil to coal, with the goal of saving immediately some 30,000,000 barrels of petroleum a year.

Owners of business houses, hotels, and apartment houses using more than 10,000 gallons of fuel oil a year were warned that they must either take immediate steps to convert to coal or run the risk of being denied any further fuel oil.

OPA has broken a bottleneck in the conversion problem with the signing in Washington of a new schedule of prices for conversion materials, effective today.

Raises Prices on Parts

The new schedule sharply raises ceiling prices of both light and heavy grades of grates, shakers and other vitally needed conversion equipment, Administrator Kenneth B. Backman explained, permitting both dealers and installers for the first time to "break even" on jobs which formerly they could take on only at a loss.

On items of 10 pounds or less, OPA rolls prices back to their March levels. The foundry rate for heavier materials is set at a flat 11 cents per pound.

Prices set to the distributors on heavy items were boosted from 12¾ cents to 15¾ cents, and installers may now charge consumers 20 cents per pound instead of 18, under the former maximum price schedule.

Chief benefits to the conversion trade, however, are found in the OPA ruling that henceforth dealers may handle incoming freight rates exactly as they did in March, instead of being obliged to absorb them if they did not do so on that date. Also, they may pass on outgoing freight rates to the installer. Finally, the installer may pass on to the consumer any special delivery or rush charges the consumer authorizes in the transaction.

The OPA Administrator explained that this region had been at a disadvantage in pressing its conversion program because of the prohibitively low ceiling prices placed on the actual materials necessary.

"Many householders who wanted to convert," Mr. Backman said, "found that their local heating engineers or plumbers were unable to find necessary grate, lug and shaker stocks as dealers simply could not afford to handle them under the OPA price schedule.

"Furthermore, even if the equipment was available at dealers' or jobbers' stockrooms, installers could not afford to absorb shipping charges in many instances, and naturally declined to operate at a loss.

"In view of the critical petroleum situation now facing New England, the OPA hopes all householders who can convert will immediately take steps to do so."

Previously, the cost of conversion had been estimated as being comparatively moderate to the householder. Every heater with a fire door or other opening large enough for feeding a fire can be converted, anthracite authorities say. Round universal grates were quoted at $1 an inch of diameter, with grates for rectangular boilers at $12 a square foot. These prices should be revised slightly upward under the new ceilings.

If an ash pit door is needed and the manufacturer of the heater cannot provide one, it is possible to buy for $2 or $3 a door frame such as is used as a cleanout at the bottom of a chimney and to mount it in brick in the base opening of the heater. Check dampers cost $2 to $3. Labor costs have been estimated at between $5 and $20.

The Office of War Information announced that the fuel oil could be denied under Office of Price Administration rationing regulations, if owners of such properties failed to fill out a form now being distributed, and later were found to have heating systems which could have been converted.

What New Form Does

"Comprehensive in the information it seeks, this form properly filled out will obviate the necessity of a personal, physical inspection of every large user by heating engineers, to permit the user to qualify for conversion materials and equipment," an OPC spokesman said today. The form must be filed at once with the local War Price and Rationing Board, and unless they are filed class A stokers cannot be applied for on Form PD668.

As some technical information is sought in 1-13A, applicants may ask their local board for the assistance of volunteer heating engineers and architects who have been recruited by the OPA to aid in this emergency measure.

All plants working on Ordnance Department contracts may apply for technical advice and assistance to their Army Ordnance district which has assigned experts to this duty.

OPA cautioned homeowners, however, that possible savings through conversion of large fuel oil users cannot meet the full requirements of conservation for New England, and that every householder who can possibly switch from fuel oil to coal must do so for his own, as well as his neighbor's protection against severe curtailment.

Mr. Backman said in a statement last night that the attitude of some oil dealers contributed to public apathy toward conversion."

Symphony Pact Is 'News' to Union

If an agreement has been signed between the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the musicians' union, it is news to the union in Boston.

"The report of the signing of an agreement carried in the press was a surprise to me," commented J. Edward Kurth, Recording and Financial Secretary of the Musicians' Protective Federation, today. This is the Boston local of the American Federation of Musicians.

"I was surprised at the whole article when I read it," Mr. Kurth added.

"If things have gone that far, I have not previously known of it."

Steps toward bringing an end to the 22-year-old dispute between the Union and the Symphony Orchestra have been in the making for some months. James C. Petrillo, National President of the Union, had come to Boston to negotiate.

The only new thing in the situation, according to the New York reports, appears to be the polling of local unions by Mr. Petrillo as to acceptance of a proposed new by-law which would meet the views of both symphony and union.

It is said in the New York story that the locals accepted the by-law. Mr. Petrillo could not be reached in New York today for confirmation.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A talk on "Landscape Paintings" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: colder tonight with temperatures falling below freezing; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Snow flurries in mountain section; Colder in west portion; light rain ending early tonight; little change in temperature in east portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow flurries in mountain sections; Colder tonight.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Snow flurries in Berkshires; Colder tonight.

Rhode Island: Colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:01 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet. Saturday, 3:36 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet. Light all vehicles Friday by 5:44 p. m.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
2,000 gals	274⅜
1,500 gals	206
1,000 gals	137½
500 gals	68½

Bert H. Cornell

Bert H. Cornell, who passed on at his home in Allston this morning was responsible for initiating and organizing Boston's First Aid courses which have "graduated" more than 20,000 members. He was given large credit for the success of the recent co-ordinated metropolitan area air raid alarm assembly and was affiliated with the Metrolopitan Chapter of the Red Cross. He was also a graduate of the Chemical Warfare School held at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland, a member of the first ARP squad in Boston and former inspector with the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

City of Boston Has $8,000,000 Of Unused Realty

That the City of Boston owns more than $8,000,000 of real estate which is not in use and which constitutes a "drag on the owners of tax-paying properties" is disclosed in a report just released by the Boston Finance Commission. The report examines 20 years of the City's real estate history.

A half million dollars worth of this property is in abandoned school buildings or school land. Some of the property was found to be land "never used by the City for any purpose." City departments hold title to $1,600,000 worth of the property and are not using it. Three thousand pieces of real estate, on which are 300 buildings, are the part of the grand total acquired by the City through foreclosure for taxes, and represent $6,500,000.

The Finance Commission has urged Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to obtain from the Legislature authority to establish a city real estate clearance agency which could sell, lease, or arrange for utilization of all this property.

The Commission charges that at present the administration of city-owned property is haphazard and unbusinesslike and that "the acquisition of property for municipal purposes has had an extravagant background."

The clearance agency it proposes would take the form of a board of three members: the City Treasurer, to provide "the business acumen necessary in real estate liquidations; the chairman of the Boston Planning Board, to outline future uses of buildings by the City; and the superintendent of construction of the School Department.

Brunswick to Get Major Air Station

Existing aviation facilities at Brunswick, Maine, are to be enlarged by the Navy into a major air station, with auxiliary fields at Rockland, Lewiston-Auburn, and Sanford, announced the First Naval District headquarters here today.

The Navy's bureau of Yards and Docks said the Brunswick station, which has been developed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority to some extent already, will cost $5,000,000

The Lewiston-Auburn and the Sanford fields will cost $1,000,000 each; the Rockland port will cost $775,000, according to contracts let.

Preparing for War Work

How high school and college students may better prepare themselves for war work or specialized military training will be the subject of discussion today by vocational directors from Massachusetts schools and colleges, as the third annual Regional Conference on Vocational Guidance and Personnel opens this afternoon at Boston University, 84 Exeter Street.

Representatives of the War Manpower Commission, of industry and from the Army and Navy will be present to give educators the benefit of their knowledge of wartime traning needs.

Dr. J. Wendell Yeo, Assistant Professor of Education at Boston University School of Education, will act as general chairman, with the conference divided into four topical sections and a general discussion.

Leaders of the forums are Elwood Drake, Assistant Principal of Newton High School; George P. Haley, Supervisor of Occupational Information, Massachusetts State Board of Education; Mrs. Matthew Roberts, War Manpower Commission, division of training within industry; and Dean Emeritus Jesse B. Davis, Boston University School of Education.

"The Crisis in Manpower in New England" is the theme of the conference. Col. William J. Cottam, head of Army Recruiting for the First Service Command, Col. Ralph Smith, Director of Selective Service for Massachusetts, and Major Francis C. Crotty, chief of training at the Watertown Arsenal, are among the principal speakers who will contribute to the afternoon and evening discussions.

Maine Sardine Canners May Boost Price Ceilings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration ruled today that Maine sardine canneries which also operate wholesale and retail stores may use their highest March 1942 price in making wholesale and retail sales rather than their lower canner ceilings.

Heretofore, OPA said, these firms could sell only at canner prices.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Text of Hitler Letter to Pétain Detailing Toulon Occupation

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, Nov. 27 (AP)—Following is the text of the letter in which Hitler announced to Marshal Pétain his decision to occupy Toulon:

Herr Marshal, when I was obliged on Nov. 11, 1942, in agreement with our ally, Italy, to decide to occupy the French Southern coast in order to ensure the defence of the Reich against the war forced upon us at one time by France and Engand, I did it in the hope of introducing clarification of internal conditions in your country, which is not only in German and Italian but in French interests.

Looking back I may be permitted once more to state that it was not Germany in Sept., 1939, which declared war on France or Britain, but that on the contrary I have scarcely permitted an occasion to pass since taking over power to convert relations precisely between Germany and France from the strain of the Versailles dictate into truly friendly collaboration.

In so doing Germany addressed no other demand to France but the one not to reject the hand offered by Germany. It is to be regretted that unscrupulous Anglo-Saxons and primarily Jewish wirepullers succeeded in interpreting every conciliatory gesture of the new Reich as a sign of weakness and every peace offer later as proof of pending collapse.

While in the German Reich neither the government nor any other quarters, be it by speeches or through the press, addressed to France demands let alone requests injuring French honor, French inciters in Paris demanded dismemberment of the German Reich, enslavement of the German people, removal of the foundations of our social legislation, above all, however, complete restoration of the unrestricted right of plunder by the Jewish race which had been pushed back into its proper place in Germany.

Known to Hitler

It is known to me that You yourself, Herr Marshal, were always ready to serve European co-operation. Just as they had done it in the first days of September, 1939, so also after conclusion of the Polish campaign those interested in European self-destruction and in financial exploitation of the war shouted this appeal, to reason down demanding continuation of the war at any price.

The conflict which your government of that time had forced on the German Reich and consequently also on Germany's ally, Italy, thus had to be decided by arms, since common sense did not prevail.

In spite of historic and unique victory I have done nothing that might have offended French honor, and I demanded only guarantees to make resumption of hostilities impossible under all circumstances.

Subsequently, too, no demand incompatible with French honor has been put forward. You know, Marshal, that allegations circulated by British or Americans—as warmongers chiefly responsible for this war, that Germany intended to seize the French fleet, or that I intended to demand handing over of the French fleet, were complete inventions or lies.

While the German Reich is still compelled to make sacrifices for the war imposed upon the Reich by France, the French people were able to live in peace, apart from sacrifices resulting from land, sea and air attacks by France's former allies.

At the same time the Reich gradually released more than 700,000 of the 1,960,000 French war prisoners.

'Co-operation Sabotaged"

Such an attitude, I believe, is without precedent in the history of war. Gradual failure of this process is merely due to the regrettable fact that intransigent elements in your own country again and again succeeded in sabotaging genuine co-operation.

It has been your own wish, Herr Marshal, to speak to me at the time in order to find and define possibilities of such collaboration. I complied with this wish and discussions were carried on at Montoire which—as I was convinced—could have provided the basis for general lessening of the strain.

It is to be regretted that those interested in the War in France itself succeeded at the time in overthrowing this co-operation only a few weeks later, giving a motive which must be also for me personally insulting.

I am compelled to state here that the assertion was quite openly made that Napoleon's son had been brought to me to Paris for the mere purpose of inviting you, and thus to be able to get you into German hands. I must state now that you settle down in Versailles and that I always rejected this, pointing out that the rest of the world—and if ever so much in the wrong—would derive from such a step the assertion that the French Government was under German power.

"Long for Peace"

Although this was in direct and utter contrast to my attitude on the occasion of the Armistice, I did not draw any consequences therefrom because it was and is clear to me that here also are among the French people millions of industrious workmen, peasants, and citizens who have nothing to do in their innermost self with these machinations, but themselves, too, only long for peace.

But I may state here once more, Herr Marshal, that I did not take the opportunity a single time to ask a member of the French Government to come to me, but that all talks always took place by request of the French Government itself.

Women Make Good as Colorado Miners

Thos. J. Barbre

Mining Where Men Are Scarce

Mrs. Lida Kennedy, school principal of 12 years' experience, foreground of upper right, graduate of Western State College at Gunnison, Colo., goes to work in a metal-mine mill at Alma, Colo., sorting ore and doing other rough chores such as running the tram and cleaning machinery, 45 hours a week. Mrs. Doris Hill, another woman ore sorter, is shown beyond Mrs. Kennedy. Supt. H. L. Tedrow of London Mines & Milling Company, says Mrs. Kennedy and six other women who have been experimentally employed are intelligent, deft, and apt beginners, thinks he may have shown the way to partial solution of the staggering labor-shortage problem which is slowing down production of strategic-metal ores.

She Was Prim School Principal, But Now Wouldn't Leave Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—A year ago Mrs. Lida Kennedy, of Alma, Colo., was the prim and able principal of the elementary school at Eastonsville, Colo., facing a roomful of children to whom she taught English in addition to her executive duties.

Now, she arises daily in the cillly high mountain dawn, and reports at 7:30 a. m., at the ore-treating mill of the London Mine, a famous old gold-silver-lead operation perched at 11,500 feet on the side of the Mosquito Range. Mrs. Kennedy reaches her work by riding a skip or platform drawn by cable up the 45-degree slope of the rugged mountain. She wears denim overalls that are grease-covered and dirt-permeated by the end of the day, a cap that does not become her, and miners' hard-toed shoes built to protect the feet against crushing falls of rock.

And She Loves It

All day she sits by a moving rubber trough that is filled with washed, dripping pieces of rock. She seizes and throws out pieces up to the size of her head, that her quick eye detects as barren of ore. She works seven and one-half hours daily, six days a week, for the usual beginner's wage.

And she loves it—she's having the time of her life.

"When I think I might be having to go back to my school for the thirteenth year in succession—I graduated at Western State College, Gunnison, Colo., and have taught ever since—I could just hug myself in wonder at my luck," she says.

"I often wonder what my school children would think if they could get a glimpse of me at the end of a day, splashed and spattered.

"But I am getting a thrill from the whole experience. This is real living—doing interesting work, that challenges your strength and your adaptability, and feeling at the same time that you're helping your community and pulling your weight in the war effort."

Mrs. Kennedy is one of seven women hired in a precedent-shattering experiment by Harry L. Tedrow, the aggressive general superintendent of London Mines & Milling Company, who is responsible for many innovations both mechanical and executive in the western metal-mining field. Talk women miners to any executive a year ago and you'd have been snorted into abashed silence.

London Mine Typical

Women in mines? Impossible. They couldn't stand the work.

But the mines that produce gold and silver, and strategic metals along with them, have been getting into a worse and worse fix since Pearl Harbor. The metals are there—the copper, lead, zinc, vanadium, tungsten, molybdenum, and all the rest of the strangely-named elements that have suddenly become prime necessities in the war effort.

But the men to mine them are not. Operators, bound under price ceilings, could not match the wages being paid in war factories and on cantonment and arsenal construction; draft boards took men without regard to their indispensability in the mines; the miners themselves either waived exemption or leaped to war as volunteers. Finally the Manpower Commission decreed they should stay on their jobs unless granted a certificate to go to another job by the Employment Service.

Such a mine as the London is typical. It is getting along today with little more than 20 per cent of its labor force of three years ago, although the average wage has increased about 20 per cent.

That hasn't been enough to hold the men; and some mountain communities dependent on the mines have faded back to the status of near-ghost towns.

Then Mr. Tedrow, braving the laughter of his contemporaries and even the scorn of the more conservative, decided he would find out if women could do the work, not of mining the ore itself at the deep levels, because high-altitude underground work is among the most strenuous occupations known to men; but in the mill at the mine mouth.

Here ore is prepared, sorted, ground to concentrates, swung by aerial tram down to the road where it is loaded into trucks. Here is an immense amount of machinery to keep cleaned and greased, and in running order.

"The experiment is a success so far," says Mr. Tedrow. "The women are quick, intelligent, and deft. Frankly, they grade up almost to the kind of men beginners we had when we could take our pick, years ago, and they are superior to the beginners we have had of late months."

'I Will Purchase Silk for You a Dress' Can't Fool Wife of American in Japan

DOWNEY, Calif. Nov. 27 (AP)—The Japanese really started something when they placed on the short-wave radio a stooge, purporting to be Harold K. Brinkerhoff of Los Angeles, who assured the world in general and Mrs. Brinkerhoff in particular that he was being treated well as a prisoner, and even given daily entertainment by geisha girls.

So incensed did Mrs. Elzada Brinkerhoff become that she:

1. Tried to join the WAAC.
2. Failing, went to work for Vultee Aircraft Corporation where she now is a guard.
3. Wrote her two brothers, fighting in the Pacific, to take an extra smack at the Nipponese with her compliments.
4. Promised her two young sons that they could enter the Marine Corps on their seventeenth birthdays.

Mr. Brinkerhoff was a construction foreman for the Navy on Guam when he was taken captive. He is held in the Kobe prison camp.

"I received what was supposed to be a letter from my husband last July," said Mrs. Brinkerhoff. "It was so obviously dictated by the Japanese that it was ridiculous, with such statements as 'our guards are kind and considerate,' and 'soon I will purchase some silk for you a dress.' But that silly broadcast, with someone impersonating Harold and talking about geisha girls, really made me mad."

Hawaiian Japanese Moved to Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 27 (AP)—Arrival at the Jerome, Ark., relocation center of 107 alien and native-born Hawaiian Japanese from Honolulu, the first of several contingents to be evacuated from the Islands to the mainland, was announced Nov. 26 by Regional Director E. B. Whitaker of the War Relocation Authority.

Mr. Whitaker said the group was composed largely of women and elderly people who volunteered for removal from the Hawaiian theater of operations. They were transported to the camp by the Army.

"These people were moved out of Honolulu on a voluntary basis and include few men able to work," Mr. Whitaker said. "There appear to be plenty of jobs in the Islands for the able-bodied but housing conditions are such that some of those not essential to the work being done are taking advantage of the Army's offer to move them to the evacuation camps."

The first evacuees reported they had been employed as clerks, salespersons, school teachers and office workers.

Mr. Whitaker said he did not know how many more would be sent from Hawaii but that, by crowding the present occupants of the Jerome and Rohwer camps, approximately 2,400 could be accommodated. The camps were settled originally with exacuees from the Pacific Coast. There are 7,648 at Jerome and 8,059 at Rohwer, Ark.

Mr. Whitaker said the WRA had been informed that no mass evacuation of Japanese from the Hawaiian Islands was contemplated.

Soldiers May Allot Larger Amount of Pay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP) — The War Department announced today that it would permit soldiers to allot a larger amount of their pay for dependents, for life insurance payments and for savings accounts.

This is to accommodate "personnel in the field who have home demands on their pay in excess of the amounts which heretofore could be allotted, or who find themselves in possession of more pay than is necessary at their present stations."

Officers, warrant officers and Army nurses now may authorize monthly allotments to an amount not exceeding their combined base and longevity pay, increased pay for overseas service, rental and subsistence allowances. Previously only base and longevity pay and subsistence allowance could be allotted.

Enlisted men, who previously could allot only an amount equal to their monthly base and longevity pay, may now allot also their overseas pay and the rental allowance for their dependents, providing that at least $10 a month shall be available for direct payment to the soldier to meet his personal needs.

Germany Shows Optimism In Naming Trading Firm

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—The German radio has announced the founding of a new shipping and trading company:

"The Mediterranean Shipping Company, Limited, of Hamburg."

U. S. Draft Prosecutor Reports for Induction

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—John M. Kiely, Assistant United States Attorney who prosecuted draft dodgers and who was himself held delinquent by his local board last week, reported for induction Nov. 25.

He appeared at the office of his board, No. 55, and was accompanied from there to the induction station by William Schiepan, a board member.

Mr. Kiely had been granted one deferment at request of his superior, U. S. Attorney J. Albert Woll. The latter asked for another deferment but before that procedure was completed Mr. Kiely's local board declared him delinquent for failure to report for physical examination and induction.

British Admiralty Relieved Of Threat of French Fleet

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Hitler will never now be able to add any important part of the French fleet to his Axis forces and a danger which has weighed on the British Admiralty since July of 1940 is now at long last removed.

For today every important unit of the French fleet is either fighting on our side, or tied up in a port which we control, or at the bottom of the harbor of Toulon—put there by their own crews when the Germans broke into the last unoccupied part of France this morning.

We do not know for certain that all of the ships at Toulon have been sunk, but that is the report from Vichy itself and it seems certain that Pierre Laval has been almost if not entirely thwarted in his desire to hand the French fleet over to Hitler by the refusal of its men to fight for Germany, even though they were not willing to carry on the fight against Germany.

There are unfortunate aspects of the matter for us, as well as the gain of having this continuing threat removed. Two of the finest ships the French had, the fast light battleships Strasbourg and Dunkerque were at Toulon. Those two ships were considered by some experts to have been the most useful ships in the combined British and French fleets during the opening period of the war when they performed marvels of sustained cruising in protecting convoys and neutralizing such German threats to commerce as the Graf Spee and other pocket battleships.

Those two ships would have been of enormous value to us now, and it is a matter of deep regret that they have gone down in the harbor at Toulon instead of having rejoined the forces of the United Nations. This applies equally to six cruisers: the Algerie, Foch, Dupleix, Colbert, Jeanne de Vienne, and La Galissonniere—the first four of which are 10,000-ton cruisers and the last 8,000-tonners. All are new ships, the oldest having been completed in 1931.

The manner of their going may be of some help to us in inducing the men who command the floating balance of the French fleet to take our side, although this is by no means certain. Admiral Godrfoi who commands a force of 22 ships at Alexandria and Admiral Robert who has the aircraft carrier Bearn and two cruisers under his command in the West Indies are both believed to feel that their own task is to keep something of the French fleet intact for the days when the war is over and the trading begins at the peace conference.

Some observers feel that they will be strengthened in this attitude by the loss of the Toulon group since they will consider it all the more important to keep their ships out of the war and in places of comparative safety. This may also apply to Dakar which now shelters an important French squadron.

The attitude of these French Admirals may provide an interesting test of Admiral Darlan's committment to our course. However, in informed military circles it is pointed out that he long since lost direct control over the French fleet and that the credentials under which he stopped the fighting in Africa put him in charge of Africa, but not in charge of any French warships.

Just why the Toulon detachment did not put to sea at once when the Germans crossed the line into Unoccupied France remains something of a mystery. An explanation has been rumored that they did not have enough oil to steam steam across the Mediterranean. Yet, they must certainly have had enough to have steamed far enough from shore to meet Allied tankers and take on more oil.

Undoubtedly the Toulon ships were under direct orders from M. Laval or Marshal Pétain to remain in port. That they did so and then chose to scuttle themselves instead of joining either the Fighting French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle or Admiral Darlan seems to bear out the theory that the French Navy since the armistice with Hitler has been affected with a deep determination to keep out of the war on any side—just to keep those ships floating for France when the war is over.

But at least there are no more naval hostages in Hitler's hands. If the Alexandria, Dakar, and Martinique detachments desire to reenter the war Hitler will no longer be able to retaliate by seizing French ships in ports he controls.

Services on Thanksgiving Day Held in The Mother Church

In a world shaken by the strife of human creeds, political doctrines, and marching soldiery, Christian Scientists attending the Thanksgiving service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, gave grateful acknowledgement for the light of Truth seen marking the way for all peoples out of the bondage to material sense.

The quieting theme of thankfulness dominated song and Lesson Sermon, threading its unlifting influence through testimonies of gratitude from the congregation and on to the Benediction from I Thessalonians 5:18, 28 which opens: "In every thing give thanks . . ."

Many of those who came early enough to hear the Festival Hymn prelude by Homer N. Bartlett recognized its adaptation from Hymn No. 213 in the Christian Science Hymnal beginning:

"O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for time to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home. . . ."

Reading of Proclamation

The words of the opening Hymn, No. 58, picked up the theme of gratefulness and trust in the power of God to keep mankind in the path of righteousness without fear of fainting or falling. Following the introductory Hymn the First Reader read the Thanksgiving Day proclamation by the President of the United States emphasizing the great responsibility of righteous nations everywhere to pray for spiritual guidance in these hours of world peril.

The fruits of a stanch dependence upon God for guidance in physical as well as mental stress were recounted in testimonies from the congregation. The half hour devoted to these verbal expressions of thankfulness from servicemen for an understanding of Christian Science, and from those on the home front for the understanding of God's protecting law, was far too short for all those desiring to speak.

The session was closed by the First Reader with the admonition that all who did not get the opportunity to speak could sing their gratitude into the concluding Hymn, No. 374.

"We thank Thee and we bless Thee,
O Father of us all,
That e'en before we ask Thee
Thou hear'st Thy children's call . . ."

Spiritual Guidance Vital

The futility of trying to work out world problems in war or peace without spiritual guidance was emphasized in the Scriptural readings from Psalms 100: 1-5, which gives the exhortation to know the Lord who hath made us, for "we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture." The readings were followed by a few moments of silent prayer with the audible repetition of the Lord's prayer with its spiritual interpretation as given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

The second hymn, No. 257, was written by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science: "O'er waiting harpstrings of the mind. . . ." The solo, written by Dr. Maurice Greene, was "Praise the Lord, O My Soul."

The Lesson-Sermon on Thanksgiving was opened under the Golden Text from Psalms 69:30, "I will praise the name of the Lord with a song, and will magnify him with thanksgiving."

Appropriate selections both from the standpoint of thankfulness for the healing of physical ills and the healing of the nations from their problems of strife were woven into the Lesson Sermon.

The service closed with the reading of the Scientific Statement of Being, and the correlative Scriptures according to I John 3:1-3, and the Benediction. The postlude was Percy Fletcher's Toccata in C Major.

Compensation Bill For Women Defeated

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP) — The House of Commons has rejected by a vote of 229 to 95 a proposal to give women equal compensation with men for civilian war injuries.

The vote climaxed one of the most heated recent debates in Parliament.

Party lines were dissolved as a cross-fire of oratory swept the House, marked by charges that the government, which sought to turn the question over to a committee, was stalling.

Women are now given lower compensations than men by virtue of the differentials in wages.

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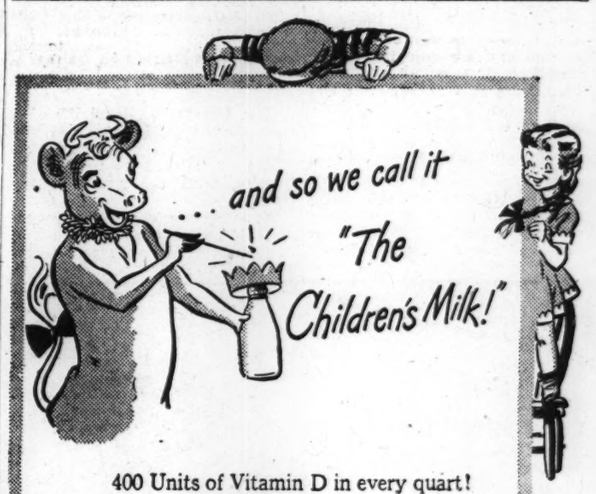

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Talk With an Escaped Refugee Sharpens Appreciation of U. S.

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To talk to refugees who have escaped from Nazi tyranny is to have one's appreciation of American democracy sharpened. Their acute enjoyment of privileges we take for granted compels a new awareness of the value of these privileges.

Eleonore Nerac is one of those refugees. Her thankfulness to be in the United States is inspiring. "I have America to thank for my safety," she says. "And here I have had the most wonderful experience. From all sides new and old friends have come to do things for me, to help me get started again."

She is being entertained in Boston today at a luncheon given by Mrs. Royal Whiting at the Harvard Club. On Tuesday noon she will speak at the Old South Church, and she is scheduled for a radiocast on Dec. 6 on the Rev. Carl Kopf's program, "From my Window on Beacon Street."

Must Deal With German People

Mme. Nerac, who has escaped from the Nazis in Germany and then from the Nazis in France believes that democracy can succeed in Europe if we make a really democratic peace. "However, such a peace can never be made with Hitler or with the military class in Germany," she declared in an interview. "It must be made with the German people and they must not again be delivered to the Prussian military spirit which has so long dominated Germany. But Germany will have to be included in the great family of nations if there is to be a lasting peace."

Mme. Nerac knows both the French people and the German people well. Her mother was German and her father was French and she grew up in the two cultures, living a great deal in both countries. When Hitler came to power, she was working as a writer and editor on Simplicissimus, a political-satirical review published in Munich. "The intellectuals in Germany did not take Hitler seriously," she said. "We never thought his movement would become so important."

Rude Realization

She and her colleagues, however, were brought to a rude realization of its power when their offices were destroyed during the night 10 days after the burning of the Reichstag. That was punishment for a cartoon about the burning which Simplicissimus ran on its front page. She and other members of the staff, including the editor in chief, Franz Schoenberner, who is now her husband, fled to Switzerland — over the mountains on foot.

Mme. Nerac watched the spread of Naziism from the haven she found in Southern France, where she again took up her writing. She is rejoicing today because she thinks that the "superstition that Hitler could not be beaten" has been definitely broken. "I watched the French people very carefully for the nine months before Hitler's invasion," she said. "And I saw that they were paralyzed by the superstition that Hitler was too strong to be beaten. It was like a spell. 'What can we do? What is the use?' I heard my French friends say over and over again. And, of course, a people who felt that way could not stand up to him."

Nazis Took Every Button

In less than a month after the invasion, according to Mme. Nerac, there was nothing left even in unoccupied France. "The Nazis took every button," she said. "I wonder how my friends can stand it today." She told of how on the night before she was to leave, a woman came to her door about ten o'clock, no one she had ever seen before. She had walked several miles to ask Mme. Nerac if she could give her a sewing needle. Since she was going to America, perhaps she could get another one there, the woman thought.

Mme. Nerac herself was in the concentration camp at Gurs for two months—a frightful experience, from which she was "miraculously" released. Her visa to America was arranged by an American Committee working for the rescue of political refugees. Even after she received that, however, it took eight months to secure the necessary French exit visa and Spanish transit visa. Eight months when she was nearly in despair, she says.

Like Mlle. Curie, and other French persons in this country, Mme. Nerac cannot help but feel that it is dangerous to deal with Admiral Darlan, but she does not feel she should criticize the actions of those who are fighting for the liberation of France. "But the name Darlan makes me sick," she said. "I only hope those who are dealing with him know better than we do."

Hopes to Write in English

A novelist, whose books have been published in many European languages, Mme. Nerac hopes one day to know English well enough to write fiction in it. She has written some articles for magazines since she came to this country 14 months ago, but as yet has not attempted fiction.

"Writing articles in which the content is most important is one thing," she explained, "but novels in which the artistic form is so important is another. I do not feel able to risk myself with that yet." She believes that she should write in English, though, when she does write anything about this country. She scarcely knew any English when she came here.

Governor Hopes to File Annual Budget on Jan. 7

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall stated yesterday that his inaugural address to the Legislature on Jan. 7 will be "as brief as possible in keeping with the needs of the time."

At a press conference the Governor said he is now working on both his inaugural and budget messages. He hopes to submit both on Jan. 7.

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BOSTON

To Give Report

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Philip Segal

Mrs. Philip A. Segal, President of the Boston Section, National Council of Jewish Women, who will report on the work being done by the Council for the foreign-born and for refugee children in Greater Boston, at a luncheon at the Hotel Statler on Monday. Council workers, located at 24 Province Street, Boston, and at the Hecht Neighborhood House in Dorchester, help solve many problems both for refugees of this war and for long-time residents who were born abroad. Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann of Pittsburgh, chairman of the National Executive Committee, will be guest of honor at the luncheon.

B. U. Singers Plan Victory Concert Dec. 1

A concert which has as its theme "Victory Through Singing Hearts" will be given by the Boston University Choral Art Society before the Newton Highlands Woman's Club at the Parish House of the Congregational Church, next Tuesday afternoon.

Thirty-six singers from five schools of the University will participate representing in their backgrounds Armenia, Austria, Denmark, England, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania and Scotland. The program will feature music of the Allied nations and also traditional Hebrew music. There will also be arias from the operas, "Faust," "Marriage of Figaro," and "The Fortune Teller."

A special number, a Christmas Carol from Spain, with the accompaniment of 18 tambourines and a full complement of castnets, will be sung by the chorus in honor of a former President of the organization, Frank Gallagher, who is now a Japanese prisoner. The Society is celebrating in this way the glad news that he was not lost in the Battle of the Java Sea as was at first believed, but was rescued after the sinking of the Cruiser Houston.

"America the Beautiful" will be the finale of the concert.

Among the artists taking part will be Dorothy McNeil of Roslindale, Anne Farrel of East Boston, Sally Thurman of Melrose, Lydia Romano of Providence, Dorothy Kimball of Belmont, Catherine Laconis of Somerville, Richard Preston of Everett, Louis Siagel of Roxbury, and Donald Sullivan of Arlington.

Mrs. H. Augustine Smith, President of the Newton Highlands Woman's Club, whose husband is founder and conductor of Choral Art, and Mrs. Robert Austin, Program Chairman, will welcome the singers.

In the Art Corner will be Christmas "Still Life" by Harold Pollock.

Tea will be served by the Social Committee, Mrs. Robert R. Buchanan, Chairman, assisted by Mrs. J. Gilbert Aldinger, Mrs. George Barker, Miss Helen Inez Boyd, Mrs. John R. Coffin, Mrs. Alfred F. Emery, Mrs. Edward G. Haskins, Mrs. Oscar Martin, Mrs. Robert E. Murray, Mrs. John W. Newman, Mrs. Raymond J. Phelon, Mrs. Francis L. Searway, Mrs. John C. Wighton. Miss Madeline Cobb and Mrs. Frank P. Pickett will pour.

U. S. O. Hostess List Filled for Present

Not until after Jan. 1 will any more girls be registered as junior hostesses for the U. S. O.-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, Mrs. Anita Clark Woodward, head of the dance division, has announced.

Plans for the Christmas season have been completed and it will be impossible to place any more girls before the first of the year, Mrs. Woodward stated.

More than 5,000 girls are now registered as hostesses.

Programs of Music Mark Week End Over the Radio

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lucille Manners, soprano, will sing "Habanera," from Bizet's "Carmen." Ross Graham, baritone, sings MacDowell's "Thy Beaming Eyes." The orchestra, Dr. Frank Black, conductor, plays Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois, "Cities Service Concert," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

As a tribute to France, "The Kate Smith Hour" presents a radio adaptation of George Bernard Shaws' "Joan of Arc," with Helen Menken in the title role, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

German-Japanese technique of counterfeiting money will be revealed in a dramatization, "The Silent Saboteur," with Lowell Thomas as master-of-ceremonies. Frank J. Wilson, Chief of the U. S. Secret Service; Alvin W. Hall, Director of Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Chase National Bank, are guest speakers, NBC, 10:30 p. m. (Not on WBZ).

Mrs. Wilma Lord Perkins, editor, and Leon Henderson, are guests on "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

The Metropolitan Opera Company opens its radio season with Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," the first of 16 full-length operas to be heard each Saturday. Lilly Pons sings the title role, with Thelma Votipka as Alisa, Jan Peerce, as Edgar; Leonard Warren (in his first appearance) as Lord Ashton; Niccola Moscona, as Raimondon; Alessio de Paolis, as Arturo, and John Dudley, as Normano. Frank St. Leger will conduct. Weekly intermission features will include the "Opera Victory Rally," presenting prominent opera stars and representatives of the United Nations, and an "Opera Forum Quiz." When there is a third intermission period a new feature will be presented, "The Metropolitan Opera Column of the Air," bringing the radio audience current news and anecdotes of the opera world. Guest speakers during the Rally Intermission will be Archibald MacLeish, Mrs. Joseph R. Truesdale and John Charles Thomas. The Quiz program will be conducted by Olin Downes, Robert Lawrence and Dr. Sigmund Spaeth. Milton J. Cross continues as announcer and master-of-ceremonies, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Rudolph Ringwall conducts the Cleveland Orchestra, opening the program with Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite. The concert continues with Eunice Podis, pianist, as soloist, playing the A Minor Concerto for piano and Orchestra, by the same composer, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

The Chicago Theater of the Air presents Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," with Marion Claire, soprano; Attilio Baggiore, tenor; Bruce Foote and Earl Wilkie, baritones, singing the leading roles, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

"Over Here," a new series sponsored by OWI and the Treasury Department, makes its debut tonight. The program is designed to be a weekly musical letter from home, in which leading figures of the entertainment world will communicate with Americans fighting on all war fronts. Ronald Colman will be master-of-ceremonies, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Sunday

E. Power Biggs' organ recital will include a musical setting of the 57th Psalm by Claude Le Jeune, a 16th Century composer, with interludes by Anthony van Noordt. The program continues with Froeberger's Toccata in D Minor; and Bach's Prelude, "Pro Organo Pleno" in E-flat, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 p. m.

The Coolidge String Quartet will play the Mozart Quartet in C Major (K465) and the Ravel Quartet in F, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

The New York Philharmonic Symphony, Dr. Artur Rodzinski conductor, plays Shostakovich's First Symphony, and Morton Gould's "Spirituals." Other selections are the "Oberon" Overture, by Weber, and the Waltzes, from Richard Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Leopold Stokowski conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in Tchaikowsky's Overture to the Ostrovsky drama, "The Storm," and Symphony No. 5, by the same composer, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Inaugurating its eighth season, the Metropolitan Auditions of the Air begins the first of 16 radiocasts, presenting as its first two candidates for contracts with the Metropolitan Opera Company, Regina Resnik, soprano, and William Hargrave, bass-baritone. Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Opera Company, will be master-of-ceremonies, and Wilfred Pelletier conducts the orchestra, Blue-6:30 p. m. (Not on WHDH.)

"Challenge to Local Government" is the subject of the Chicago Round Table. Speakers are Walter Blucher and Maynard C. Krueger, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

"American Forum of the Air" discusses the question "Should We Adopt a Sales Tax to Help Finance the War Program?" Participants are Congressman Frank Carlson of Kansas and Congressman Jerry Voorhis of California, and Boris Shishkin, economist, A. F. of L., MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

"Our Mediterranean Front" will be discussed on "Reviewing Stand." Speakers are Clifton Utley, commentator and lecturer; Louis Gottschalk, professor of Modern History, University of Chicago, and Curtis MacDougall, professor of Journalism, Northwestern University, MBS, 1 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 3 p. m.

Major Oveta Culp Hobby, director WAACS, speaks on "Womanpower," CBS-WEEI, 12:15 p. m.

Madame Wei Tao-Ming, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, will tell American women how Chinese women are helping to fight China's war with Japan on "We, the People," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Orson Welles devotes his "Hello, Americans" to the West Indies, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

The false notion that all Italians living in Italy are pro-Fascist will be dramatically refuted on "This Is Our Enemy," MBS-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Bette Davis will be guest narrator on Arch Oboler's dramatization "To the President," BLUE-WHDH, 12:30 p. m.

Six Meetings On Controlled Materials Set

New England manufacturers will have an opportunity to learn details of the new Controlled Materials Plan at a series of meetings in six strategically located cities, beginning, Monday, Nov. 30, in Manchester, N. H., and ending Monday, Dec. 7 in Boston.

Conducted by the regional office of the War Production Board, the meetings will present the plan in full, explain operations and requirements, and include a question and answer period with a follow-through of specific company cases. Each meeting opens at 10:30 and closes at 4:30, with recess for luncheon.

The schedule of meetings is: Manchester, N. H., Hotel Carpenter, Monday, Nov. 30; Portland, Maine, Eastland Hotel, Tuesday, Dec. 1; Springfield, Mass., Hotel Kimball, Wednesday, Dec. 2; New Haven, Conn., Hotel Taft, Thursday, Dec. 3; Rutland, Vt., Friday, Dec. 4; Boston, Hotel Statler, Monday, Dec. 7.

Arts and Crafts Display in Newton

Members of the Newton Center Woman's Club and their friends will attend a tea from 3 to 5 p. m. Thursday, Dec. 3, marking the opening of an exhibition by the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston and other craftsmen at the clubhouse. The exhibition, which will continue until Dec. 12, will include jewelry, leather work, weaving, glass, and wood carving.

Mrs. Charles E. Dennison will act as tea hostess, and the pourers will be Miss Elizabeth P. Bartlett and Mrs. Elmer W. Davis.

Mrs. Walter D. Knight is arranging the exhibition, assisted by Mrs. Martin Connelly. It will be open to the public every afternoon, except Sunday, from 2 to 4:30 p. m.

Scots to Observe St. Andrew's Day

The Scots' Charitable Society, founded in 1657, will on Saturday night celebrate St. Andrew's Day for the 285th consecutive year. There will be a dinner at the Hotel Touraine, and the gathering will be addressed by Sir Ronald Ian Campbell, British Minister at Washington.

With Sir Ronald on the speakers' list will be Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Macaulay Lindsay, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Brookline. Leaders of other Boston charitable organizations have been invited by George K. Cowan, President of the Society and chairman of arrangements.

Nicholas L. Fulham

Nicholas L. Fulham of Winthrop, Mass., who passed on Thursday, was identified with the fish industry in Boston for 56 years. He was President of the Commonwealth Ice and Cold Storage Company, head of the Fulham and Herbert Company, and a director of the New England Fish Company. Mr. Fulham began his career in the fish trade at the old T Wharf in the days when sailing vessels were the only source of supply, and fishing was done almost exclusively by the hand-line and the trawl "setting" methods.

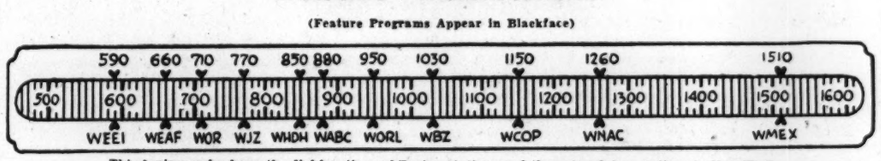
Associated Press From United States Army

First Waac Arrives at Fort Devens

Lieut. Frances W. House of Louisville, Ky., who will be in charge of a large contingent of Waacs to arrive soon at Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., is greeted by Col. William A. Smith, Post Commandant, upon her arrival to report for duty.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"The Three R's";	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	"The Three R's";	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, con-	"Christmas Cheer"
3:30 'Hollywood'; 'Post'	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	ductor	"Funny Money Man"
3:45 Bandleaders' Parade	Meet the Band	"Right to Happiness"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	"Funny Money Man"
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Artie Shaw's Orch.
4:15 Raymond Scott's Or.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	ductor	Bing Crosby, songs
4:30 Bonding for Liberty	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:45 News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	semble; F. Foti, cond.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00 The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dick Stabile's Orch.
5:15 'Date Book'; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry 'n' Toole; variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Hockey & Football
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sorts of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orch.	News Service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Donald Donna, Johnny	James Brennan, talk
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Lou; music	John Barry, comment	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News";	Park Street Church
8:15 music; comedy;	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	"The Barries"; songs; or.	Services
8:30 drama; guests	"Gay 90's Show"; "Those	"Information Please!";	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Hockey & Football
8:45 Kate Smith; News	Good Old Days"	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science
9:00 "Playhouse"; Ann	"Gangbusters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Beetho-
9:15 Rutherford	"Gangbusters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Ruth Moss; News	ven's "Symphony No.
9:30 "That Brewster	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	1 in C Minor
9:45 Boy"; serial	Orch.; Gracie Fields	vocalists; Whitey Ford	quiz, with guests	Classical Album
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	Network sports	News; Defense
10:15 Ross; Georgia	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Network sports	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Gibbs; Herb Shrin-	John Gunther, News	World's Most Honored	Network sports	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.
10:45 ker; orchestra	Men, Machines, Victory	Music; M. Piastro, con.	Network sports	Jan Savitt's Orch.
11:00 News; World War II	Musical Program	News; Music	News Service	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Karl Rohde's Orchestra	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:30 Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Day's End; News
11:45 chestra	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News Program	Newscast	Music; News	News Service	
7:30 Music; Talk; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Organ Reveries	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Coast Guard Salute	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; News	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews;	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; Salute to Savers	Musical Toast	Baroness von Trapp	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Music; 590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program; News	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Treasury Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Legion Auxiliary talk	Glenn Darwin, songs	News; Rainbow House,	"Kick-Conga"
10:15 music; drama	"Mirandy"; songs	Glenn Darwin, songs	with Bob Emery; Juve-	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Hillbilly Champions	Treasury Star Parade	South American Way	nile talent program	Shopping With Marie
10:45 "Save the Children"	Air Express Music	String Serenade	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers.	Mason
11:00 News; Talk	The Servicemen's Hop.	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	Adele Bailey, talk
11:15 American stories	Mirandy; songs	Coming"; comedy	Across the Footlight	Musical program
11:30 "Let's Pretend"	Lite Blue Playhouse;	Coast Guard on Parade	Launching SS William	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 "Let's Pretend"	dramatization	Coast Guard on Parade	Coddington; speakers	News report
12:00 Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Brian Aherne	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on he Farm; News	Defense talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 News Comments	Air Express Music	"All Out for Victory"	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Army-Navy football	Consumer talk	Army-Navy football game	Boston College - Holy	Concert Melodies
1:30 game	Donald Nelson, talk	Army-Navy football game	Cross football game	Kick-Off Time
1:45 Army-Navy football	Fishermen's Program	Army-Navy football game	Boston College - Holy	Kick-Off Time
2:00 game	Metropolitan Opera:	Army-Navy football game	Cross football game	Victory Program
2:15 Army-Navy game	Donizetti's "Lucia di	Army-Navy football game	Boston College - Holy	Victory Program
2:30 Game; News; Army-	Lammermoor"; Lily	Army-Navy football game	Boston College - Holy	Organ Recital
2:45 Navy football game	Pons; Thelma Votipka;	Army-Navy football game	Cross football game	News Service
3:00 Army-Navy football	Jan Peerce; Leonard	Army-Navy football game	Cross football game	Hawaiian Music
3:15 game	Warren; Niccola Mo-	Army-Navy football game	Boston College - Holy	Popular songs
3:30 Army-Navy football	scona; Alessio de Paolis;	Army-Navy football game	Cross football game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 game	John Dudley; Frank St.	Georgia - Georgia Tech	B.C.-Holy Cross game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Estonian C'lt're Day	Ledger, conductor	football game	Georgia - Georgia Tech	Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:15 United We Stand	Metropolitan Opera:	Georgia - Georgia Tech	football game	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:30 United We Stand	Donizetti's "Lucia de	football game	Georgia - Georgia Tech	Ella Fitzgerald, songs
4:45 News Program	Lammermoor"	Georgia - Georgia Tech	football game	John Kirby's Orchestra
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	football game	Georgia - Georgia Tech	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
5:15 Rudolph Ringwall,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Georgia-Georgia, T. game	football game	Terry O'Toole, variety
5:30 conductor	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	program
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Interviews; Comments	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:00 News comments	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Waltz Time
6:15 Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Football scores	Sports; Music
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports; Digest; Music	Musical Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Message of Israel	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00 People's Platform	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Ramin & Bauer, pianos	Navy Bulletin Board;	"March to Victory"
7:15 People's Platform	Karl Rohde's Orch.	"Punts and Passes"	J. Dorsey's Or.; songs	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk: "Thanks	"The Green Hornet";	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Saturday Night Serenade
7:45 to the Yanks"	drama	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Arthur Revel's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Able's Irish Rose";	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15 Crumit quiz	Edward Tomlinson, news	comedy serial	London	Deeds Without Words; dr
8:30 Hobby Lobby	"Over Here"; Variety	Truth or Consequences;	"This Is the Hour";	Uncle Bill; talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; news	revue; Ronald Colman,	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill; talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	master of ceremonies	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album; Proko-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	"Over Here"; Revue	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire, soprano; Attillio	fieff's Piano Concerto in
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Dance orchestra	'Can You Top This?';	Baggiore, tenor; Bruce	C. major
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orch.; Peter Hayward	comedy quiz	Foote; E. Wilkie; orch.	Classical Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	"Yankee Doodle Min-	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15 Soldiers With	strels"	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Wings; band; g'sts	John Gunther, news	Ted Steel's Club	Wagon"; speakers	Orff Williams' Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Karl Rohde's Orchestra	Ted Steel's Club	Louis Prima's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.estra
11:00 News; G. P. Elliott.	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast; Sports	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Powell's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Blue Barron's Orchestra.	Day's End; News

Author Finds Her Subject An Old 'Pal'

As far as little Dorothy knew he had no name, the white-haired gentleman in the Peabody Museum at Salem, who used to pop out from behind the show-cases and tell her wonderful stories. He needed no name. Her grandmother, whom she used to visit, would give her a dime, because she had no playmates in the neighborhood, and tell her to amuse herself at the Museum.

It was not until she started writing his biography four years ago, Mrs. Dorothy G. Wayman related in a recent interview, that she knew who he was—the late Edward Sylvester Morse (1838-1925).

According to the Harvard University Press, which published her book some weeks ago, Morse, a native of Portland, Maine, had practically no formal schooling, yet gained honorary degrees from several universities and held important scholarly offices. Louis Agassiz invited him to join his staff on the founding at Harvard of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. During a trip to Japan he became a teacher at the Imperial University in Tokyo and founded its Zoological Museum.

Leads in Japanese Pottery

He became the foremost expert on Japanese pottery, and his collection, now in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, is unrivaled even in Japan. He was one of America's most popular lecturers and writers on the older civilization of Japan, and was finally elected President of the American Association for the advancement of Science.

Mrs. Wayman's biography, which gives a complete record of his services, is, she stated, a book she "was meant to write," because, in addition to the co-incidence of her childhood experiences in Salem, there were certain things they shared. Both she and her subject were of New England birth, with a country background, and both evidently re-acted to the Orient in the same general way. His name meant nothing to her when, as a young bride, she said, she went to Japan for the first time.

Her Childhood Mentor

After returning to America, she became homesick for something she had found only in the Orient, and went to the nearest place where she might recall it—the Museum of Fine Arts. Everywhere she saw the name of Edward Sylvester Morse, in connection with Japanese treasures there, and said, "He must have been a very interesting person. I should like to read his biography." There was no biography in existence, the librarian informed here. Then there was something for her to write.

It was not long, of course, before she discovered that he was the kind old gentleman who had told her stories in the Peabody Museum. He was in fact famous for his influence on young people. His own natural scientific work started when, as a little boy, he made a collection of shells.

The biography is Mrs. Wayman's sixth book. P. P. S.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Nov. 28

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W62B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Singing Strings.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Program.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News
6:30 p. m.—Canteen Girl.
6:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, tenor.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
8:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, con.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport Strinf Ensemble, Frank Foti, con.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—John Kirby's Orch.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; songs; orch.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Ruth Moss; news.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," Walter Compton, mc.
10:00 p. m.—Network sports.
11:00 p. m.—News service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:45 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:35 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"Bendita Sea," comedy. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Nov. 29

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Nov. 29

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the Auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Town of Lincoln Focal Point for the Invasion of N. E. by Modern Architecture

Ring of Modernistic Homes Is Encircling the Community

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Mass., Nov. 27—This old Yankee community of colonial mansions and village green dominated by the usual white church spire has become a focal point for the invasion of New England . . . by the proponents of modern architecture.

Around the township the invaders have formed a complete ring of steel and brick and stone dwellings fortified with all the latest equipment in modern housing, and designed to open an all-New England front for the infiltration of modernistic ideals.

To the southwest of the village green a detachment of four ultra-modernistic homes are commanded by four members of the Harvard University faculty, Dr. Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer, W. F. Bogner and James Ford. They started the drive on Lincoln several years ago which has since expanded into a major invasion.

Three Others

Southeast of the center are three other modernistic homes in which life Saville Davis, a former Harvard student; a member of the faculty of the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Edwin M. Cole, and Miss May L. Jacobs who got Professor Bogner of Harvard to design her place.

Directly east of the village center lives Henry B. Hoover, Harvard graduate, and Building Inspector of the town, whose home probably laid the groundwork for the modernistic invasion back in 1937. Encirclement of the village was recently completed by Dr. John P. Monks, and Constantin A. Pertzoff, an alumnus of the Harvard School of Architecture, who brought to Lincoln the most elaborate of all the modern home patterns.

At first the townspeople were wont to resist the invasion. But resistance gave way to approval as soon as they saw the type of residents who came in with the invasion, and they realized that in this modern development in housing could rest the means of bringing a high degree of prosperity to Lincoln.

Property Values

Economically speaking, the modernistic homes have done just that. Today they represent $166.050 in property valuations as compared with the town's entire property listings of $3,429,840. Two more ultra-modern homes were applied for before the war, but were halted by government priorities.

The value of modern properties represents building done in the last six years. During individual years, modernistic homes have represented anywhere from 10 to 60 per cent of all the building done in those years in Lincoln. The Pertzoff and Monks homes in one year accounted for valuations of nearly $100,000 alone.

Although Lincoln now lists more than 10 of these modernistic structures in a scantily populated region, the infiltrations are not noticeable, but are actually difficult to locate. Lincoln's "hidden values" is the way Mr. Hoover put it. At any rate, no one can say the houses do not blend into their settings, as Dr. Gropius says a "functional" home should do.

In front, the homes are not inspiring to the layman. They were constructed for privacy and not for esthetic appearance. Their real beauty lies in the practical use of all available space, the liberal use of glass for light and air, spiral staircases, panel heating, indoor rock gardens, rear-yard gardens and terraces, second floor sundecks and three-foot-thick insulating walls and windbreaks.

Three-foot Walls

One of those three-foot walls of stone completely insulates the home of Miss Jacobs from the north side blasts in winter. In the heaviest northeaster, Miss Jacobs said she would scarcely know the wind was blowing. The wall reaches well above the second floor and has a hollow insulating airspace in the center.

Professor Bogner is a specialist in this type of foundation wall. He completely breaks down the layman's conception of the walls as something "freakish." Like every other feature of the modern home, the Professor says, the walls are fundamentally practical. In fact, he insists that every part of the modernistic home, so-called, is designed solely for utility. Esthetic values never weigh against the practical.

The Jacobs front doorway is highly symbolic of "functional" designing. Over the doorway is the framework of a roof through which projects the trunk of a tree. In summer, the tree canopies the doorway and glass walls from the sun. In winter, the leafless tree lest in the sun's warmth. It looks "freakish" to the layman, but it's good, practical planning.

Ask the owners of Lincoln's modern homes what they think about this type of construction and most of them say they would never live under any other conditions. They talk gibly about the orientation of the dwellings to the sites with an eye to capturing the full warmth of the sun in winter and a minimum of sun in the summer. This is accomplished by extending balconies or eaves out over the floor-to-ceiling windows on the first story, cutting off the high sun's rays in summer, and letting in the low sun rays in winter.

Heating by Sun

They speak of heating rooms well into the coldest part of the winter merely by the utilization of the sun's warmth. They also talk of panel heating, that is, the heating of the house by coiled pipes laid in the floors. Dr. Cole's lower floor is heated this way. Both the first and second floors of the Davis home utilize panel heating.

The modern design lends itself to such flexibility that almost any feature can be inserted where it is wanted without thought of spoiling the exterior. An extension of the Monk's front library out over the foundation enabled the owner to get a full-length window into the projection on the side away from the street. A glass block wall gives privacy to the front door of the Gropius house without depriving the entrance of light.

A modernistic, front stairway in the Gropius home gives support to the center ceiling by stair to ceiling braces which also serve as a railing that leaves the front hall free of solid partitions.

The proponents of the modernistic say there is real satisfaction in designing a home from the interior outward instead of laying out a colonial exterior and trying to get what they want inside. What they aim at is more light, better ventilation, more practical use of all available space, improved insulation and a place for everything with everything in its place.

By a Staff Photographer

Rear Garden View of Lincoln, Mass., Modern Home of Dr. John P. Monks

Here is the modernistic home touch in all its rare beauty, with the indoors and outdoors joined by giant windows. The house is faced to catch the maximum of sun warmth in the window while the extended balcony also serves as a sunshield when the sun is higher in the summer. The Monks' home is part of the Lincoln transition from colonial to ultra-modern.

Victory Concert For Servicemen And Guests Only

Next Sunday afternoon's Victory Concert, at the Museum of Fine Arts, for members of the armed forces and their guests, at 4 o'clock, will be given by the Boston Conservatory String Quartet. The artists, all of whom are donating their services, will be Gaston Elcus, first violin; Norbert Lauga, second violin; Jean Lefranc, viola; Jacobus Langendoen, cello. They will be assisted by Marcel Lafosse, trumpet; Henri Girard, double bass, and Margaret Holden, piano. All are members of the faculty of the Boston Conservatory of Music.

The Museum regrets that the public cannot be admitted since, at the request of the Victory Concerts Committee, the performances are restricted to servicemen and their guests.

Special exhibitions this week at the Museum include the Guild of Boston Artists, closing on Sunday; early Italian prints, prints by Cornelius Dusart, American embroideries, contemporary American painting, and recent accessions. A special Christmas exhibition will open on Dec. 8.

Gallery talks this coming Sunday, at 3 o'clock, will include one on American painting, by Mrs. Donald B. Willson of the Museum staff, and one on old china by Mrs. Bertram K. Little. Life in ancient Egypt will be the subject for the Museum hour for children, at 3 o'clock, in charge of Miss Alice Maginnis.

The programs of recorded music next week in the Catalonian Chapel will consist of Gregorian chants and polyphony recorded by the monks' choir of Saint-Pierre de Solesmes Abbey; the choir of the Pius X School of Liturgical Music, New York, and the choir of the Sistene Chapel. This will be played on Thursday and again on the following Saturday, from 2:30 to 3 o'clock.

Stay in Sale Of Soldier's Goods Sought

A soldier's stored goods and chattels were apparently safe from forced sale when Judge Walter L. Collins of Suffolk Superior Court recently granted a temporary order of protection preventing the public auction of the warehoused furniture and personal belongings of Private, first class, Cornelius McKane. Judge Collins also ordered the case to be continued on Monday.

Private McKane, who is with the 310th Aviation Squadron, Fort Myers, Fla., is a former resident of Boston. He filed a bill in equity in Suffolk Superior Court seeking to protect his stored furniture against auction. He sought to prevent Louis Goldman of the Goldman Storage and Humboldt Fireproof Warehouse from foreclosing or enforcing any lien against his goods which are at the warehouse at 144 Humboldt Avenue, Roxbury.

Private McKane also alleged in his complaint that he entered the armed services last September; that he left his furniture and belongings with the defendant for storage; that three weeks ago he received a notice from Mr. Goldman stating that his household furnishings would be sold at public auction on Dec. 2 unless a storage charge of $113.50 was paid on or before Nov. 16.

The plaintiff further alleged that a letter which he sent to Mr. Goldman was returned, marked "refused, unable to deliver, 11-6-42," and that his attorney failed to receive an answer from Mr. Goldman when the latter was asked to stay foreclosure until Private McKane could get to Boston to make the payment.

Protection from foreclosure under the United States Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, Amendments of 1942, was claimed by Private McKane.

Navy Department Issues Casualty List Number 17

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Navy Department today released its casualty list number 17 covering the period November 1 to 15, inclusive. Compiled November 20, the casualties and next of kin included:

Massachusetts

Officers

Killed

Foley, Edward L., Jr., captain, Marine Corps Reserve—parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Foley, Sr., Boston.

Gillette, Douglas Wiley, lieutenant (junior grade), Naval Reserve—father, Col. George W. Gillette, Boston.

Wounded

Noone, Robert Joseph, lieutenant (junior grade), Naval Reserve—father, Thomas J. Noone, Auburndale.

Missing

Clark, Rufus Campion, lieutenant (junior grade), Naval Reserve—mother, Mrs. Robert S. Clark, Winchester.

Greenwood, Frank, lieutenant (junior grade), Naval Reserve—father, Harry Greenwood, Methuen.

Johnson, Thomas Cabot, lieutenant, Naval Reserve—mother, Mrs. Esther A. Johnson, Nahant.

Robinson, Miner Gunther, boatswain, Naval Reserve—aunt, Miss Mabelle Gunther, Dorchester.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Cecharlo, Frank Joseph, seaman, second class, Navy—Uncle, Frank John Cecharlo, Dorchester.

De Stefano, Guy Joseph, carpenter's mate, first class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Carmela De Stefano, Jamaica Plain, Boston.

Donovan, Lawrence W., corporal, Marine Corps—father, William H. Donovan, Somerville.

Heyliger, George, private, first class, Marine Corps Reserve—mother, Mrs. Augusta Foss, Concord.

Kittredge, Edward Francis, seaman, second class, Navy—father, Edward Patrick Kittredge, Worcester.

Thomas, Dennis F., private, first class, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Rose Thomas, West Barnstable.

Wounded

Brown, Harold Francis, aviation machinist's mate, third class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Annie G. Brown, Fall River.

Cate, Arthur Stanley, shipfitter, third class, Navy—father, Ernest Leroy Cate, Attleboro.

Di Ritto, Domenic, fireman, third class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Rose Di Ritto, East Boston.

Ferriera, Edward William, fireman, third class, Naval Reserve—father, Antone Ferriera, Fall River.

Hyland, James Freeman, Jr., seaman, second class, Navy—father, James Freeman Hyland, Sr., Weymouth.

Radzevich, Joseph John, seaman, second class, Naval Reserve—aunt, Mrs. Bernice Shimanski, Canton.

Missing

Briere, Wilfred Felix, shipfitter, third class, Navy—father, Peter Briere, Chicopee Falls.

Davis, Arthur, seaman, second class, naval reserve—sister, Mrs. Fay Levine, Dorchester.

Entwistle, William Gordon, seaman, second class, Naval Reserve—godmother, Lillian G. Yates, Danvers.

Fowler, David Byron, seaman, second class, Naval Reserve—father, Frederick Miles Fowler, Malden.

Vermont

Officers

None.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Livingston, Raymond Frederick, carpenter's mate, third class, Navy—father, Fred Livingston, South Wallingford.

Mossey, Albert David, seaman, second class, Navy—father, Albert J. Mossey, Hartford.

Wounded

None.

Missing

Romano, Donald Charles, shipfitter, third class, Navy—father, Dominic M. Romano, Rutland.

Rhode Island

Officers

Killed: None

Wounded

Carhart, Harold Whitfield, Jr., Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Naval Reserve—wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Morris Carhart, Newport.

Duffy, Peter Aloycious, Lieutenant (Junior Grade), Navy—wife, Mrs. Evelyn Mary Duffy, Pawtucket.

Missing: None

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Johnson, Emil, Ship's cook, First Class, U. S. Navy—sister, Miss Lena Johnson, Providence.

Wounded or Missing: None

Maine

Missing

Lieut. (JG) Philip Farnsworth, U. S. Naval Reserve—mother, Mrs. Dora Farnsworth Grant, Cherryfield.

Wounded

Oren Elwood Norton, seaman, first class, U. S. Navy—mother, Mrs. Celia Kelliher, South Portland.

Connecticut

Officers

Wounded

Kelsey, James Gladwin, lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Dorothy P. Kelsey, Waterbury; mother Mrs. James C. Kelsey, Hartford.

Missing

Lane, Arthur Stanley, Jr., ensign; father, Arthur S. Lane, Sr., Ansonia.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Abugel, Alexander C., boatswain's mate, first class; Mrs. Helen Talaronak Abugel, Willimantic.

Missing

Dougherty, George Michael, motor machinist's mate, second class; father, John P. Dougherty, Bridgeport.

Dubiel, Stanley John, seaman, second class, father, Felix Dubiel, Somers.

Puzines, John Joseph, watertender, second class; wife, Mrs. Jennie Veronica Puzines, Hartford.

Casualty List Includes Nine From N.E. Area

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP) — The War Department today announced the names of 145 additional United States soldiers from 39 States and Canada who were killed in action, or who succumbed to wounds.

The list, covering New England, follows:

Killed in Africa

Connecticut: Rakauskas, Staff Sergeant Edward J.—Alexander C. Rakauskas, father, Hartford.

Vermont: Bordo, Staff Sergeant Carmi A.—Mrs. Alexsina A. Bordo, mother, Richford.

Killed in Alaskan Area

Massachusetts: Ware, Lieut. William Robert—Mrs. William Robert Ware, wife, Marion.

Killed in Europe

Connecticut: Kramarewicz Sergeant Charles P.—Paul Kramarewicz, father, Norwich.

Killed in Southwest Pacific

Massachusetts: Budz, Second Lieutenant Edward Robert—Andrew Budz, Sr., father, Housatonic; D'Amour, Corporal Lucien—Edward D'Amour, father, Beverly; Fowler, France M.—Mrs. Daisy L. Fowler, mother, Haverhill; Lanigan, Second Lieut. Edwin J.—Dr. Francis J. Lanigan, father, Belmont.

Rhode Island: Kominicki, Sergeant John—Luka D. Kominicki, father, Woonsocket.

He's Off to Photograph Admirals, Ships, Battles

EAST HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27 (AP)—Earl Colter, a photographer, closed his studio after placing his photograph in the display window with this explanatory note:

"I'm off to photograph admirals, ships and battles for the Navy. I'll be back when we have won. Until then put your money in war bonds."

R. I. to See the Launching Of 10,500-Ton Liberty Ship

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 27—The William Coddington, first 10,500-ton Liberty ship to be built at the new Rheem shipyard here and the first large ocean-going vessel to be constructed in Rhode Island since the middle of the last century, is scheduled to slide down the ways tomorrow at noontime.

The date of the launching has been postponed repeatedly and given rise to a variety of rumors—that work has been halted by labor trouble, that the contractors had bungled the job, and that the half-built ship was sinking in the mud so deeply it never could be launched. With each new delay, however, the company has explained the reason. First was difficulty in obtaining a second large crane. Next was a mix-up in obtaining the steel plates on time. Finally there was a delay in completing the fitting-out dock which made it advisable to put off the launching.

If all goes as planned, the William Coddington will be launched tomorrow, just five months and one day since the keel was laid last June 27. The Rheem Manufacturing Company has a contract with the Maritime Commission to build 32 of the Liberty ships, all to be delivered before the end of 1943.

Brief exercises are planned at the shipyard for the launching tomorrow. The principal address will be by J. F. McInnis, east coast regional director of construction for the Maritime Commission. Mrs. R. S. Rheem, wife of the president of the company, will christen the vessel, and a number of prominent persons, including Senator Theodore Francis Green and Gov. J. Howard McGrath, will attend.

Fully as impressive as the completion of the first ship is the change wrought by the thousands of shipyard workers at the yard's site. Last March when the first spade of earth, or mud, was turned, the site was a wind-swept mud flat of "made" land so oozy it would barely support a man's weight. Today on the same site the huge shipyard sprawls over a vast area and is said to be the second largest enterprise in the entire State, based on number of employees.

Although Narragansett Bay offers shipbuilding facilities probably as favorable as any along the Atlantic coast, no vessel as large as the William Coddington has ever been constructed here

A schooner was built on the Bay in 1646 and two frigates were built for the Continental Congress in 1775 Later, clippers, brigs and whaling vessels were built at various Rhode Island yards. Since the 1850's, however, shipbuilding languished in Rhode Island except for construction of some patrol craft in the last war, some racing yachts at the Herreshoff yard in Bristol and small boats

Once the Coddington is in the water, other launchings are expected to follow with regularlity.

William Coddington, for whom the first ship has been named, was an early governor of Rhode Island, serving under Royal charter. A Quaker and resident of Newport, he served in office from 1674 to 1676. His son, William Coddington Jr., became Governor seven years later.

Housing Problem

A new spotlight on the housing problem in Rhode Island was turned on this week by the State Defense Council's housing committee which appointed an executive group, with representation from all parts of the state, to survey the situation. The committee will begin its work on Monday.

Reynold E. Luhn, Chairman, announced the purpose of the committee would be to make sure there are groups in each of the communities equipped with facilities to conduct home registries and to settle local housing difficulties.

Oil Receipts

A record for tank car shipments of gasoline and fuel oil to Rhode Island was established last week when 2,001 tank cars were received at oil stations here. The week also saw the largest single day's record established—365 carloads.

Rhode Islanders, who have more oil-burning furnaces than any other State in the nation on a per capita basis, are following with interest the weekly totals of tank car shipments now being published. Formerly, most of the oil for Rhode Island was brought in in tankers running up the coast, but during the past few months virtually all the oil has been brought in by rail.

Susan Hammond Officer Candidate

Miss Susan Hammond, who received the Croix de Guerre in 1941 for her help in evacuating nurses from France, has been appointed an officer candidate in the WAACS, the First Service Command announced recently.

Miss Hammond won the French Cross while serving with the Friends of France from February to August, 1940, and enlisted in August for training with the women's army at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Another Boston girl to be accepted for officer training is Miss Laura E. Preble of Dorchester, formerly vice-principal of the Mather School. She was the youngest woman ever appointed to the post.

Both of these women enlisted as auxiliaries, but are now qualified for officer training under the new WAACS policy of drawing all officers from enlisted personnel.

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Meteorology Course for Aviation Cadets

War Activities in New England

Courses in meteorology are now being arranged in 10 colleges for training aviation cadets in the Army Air Forces, the New England Aviation Cadet Committee, 30 Kilby Street, Boston, announced today.

Men from 18 to 30, inclusive, are eligible. Those who have had one year of college with thorough courses in mathematics will be enrolled in the A. A. F. and will receive six months' instruction with pay at $50 per month, plus allowances for keep. Upon completion of this course, they will be eligible for appointment as Aviation Cadets, Ground Crew, and will thereupon pursue a further nine months' advance training in meteorology.

Those who have had two years of college with advanced courses in mathematics and physics may enter the military service directly as Aviation Cadets. Upon completion of the nine months' course, they will be eligible for commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Army Air Forces.

Merchant Ship Heroes

Two Massachusetts men were among members of naval service armed crews on merchant vessels to whom letters of commendation have been awarded for outstanding conduct under fire.

Cosino De Carlo, second class seaman, whose mother resides in Springfield, was one of eight members of a crew which "put up a strong barrage of anti-aircraft fire which prevented serious damage to their vessel."

William George Young, Jr., radioman, third class, whose father resides in Clinton, was one of 15 commended "for outstanding conduct when their vessel was torpedoed by an enemy submarine, the men remaining at battle stations for eight days."

Workers Thanked

A message of Thanksgiving for the "weapons and the equipment with which to conduct our North African campaign" was received from Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower by emptoyees of the General Electric Company's Lynn plant, which worked uninterruptedly through the holiday.

'Remember December'

Joining a nation-wide movement, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall dedicated the period from Dec. 1 to 7, the week before the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor, to the U. S. Navy and designated this period as "Remember Last December."

The observance, the Governor said, was designed to "pay tribute to the great progress made during the past 12 months by our fleet, while redoubling efforts for the future."

Meets on Manpower

Orderly withdrawal of employees of industry who are vulnerable to Selective Service will be discussed at six meetings throughout the state called by Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, and Joseph A. Smith, New England Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission.

One meeting has been set for Dec. 1, at 6 p.m., in the Hotel Continental, Cambridge, for manufacturers in Appeal Board Area No. 3: Arlington, Belmont, Billerica, Cambridge, Malden, Medford, Natick, Newton, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, Winchester, Woburn, and any other communities interested.

Reservations at $2 a plate for the dinner meeting should be made in care of Frank H. Townsend, secretary of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce.

Three Liberty Ships

Part of Maine's wartime Thanksgiving Day observance was the launching of three Liberty ships at South Portland:

The John Murray Forbes, Todd-Bath Yard, sponsored by Miss Mary Emerson Forbes, Cambridge, Mass., great granddaughter of the Boston banker who founded the State Street Trust Company, for whom the vessel is named, and granddaughter of the poet, Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The Augustine Heard, Todd-Bath Yard, sponsored by Mrs. Wadleigh B. Drummond, wife of a Yard director; the vessel is named for a sea captain of Ipswich, Mass., who engaged in the China Trade.

The Julia Ward Howe, South Portland Shipbuilding Yard, sponsored by Mrs. Julia Ward Shaw, Groton, Mass., granddaughter of the noted suffragist and author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," for whom the vessel is named.

Maritime Academy

Expansion of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy from 114 to 200 cadets, as authorized recently by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, will swell the class beginning Dec. 1 to 86, instead of 40. The action was taken to help meet emergency demands for merchant-ship officers. The Navy assigns instructors and Federal funds pay for subsistence and general reimbursement.

'Corsair Fleet'

Petty Officer ratings in the Coast Guard's "Corsair Fleet" are available for men between the ages of 17 and 55 who know how to handle sailing vessels, it was announced today by Lieut. George A. Downing, Coast Guard Personnel Procurement Officer for the First Naval District.

Automobile mechanics, diesel and gasoline engine mechanics, radio technicians, and holders of "ham" radio licenses are also wanted to fill positions that will bring petty officer ratings.

Waivers for certain physical disabilities will be granted to men who otherwise meet requirements, Lieutenant Downing said. The rating assigned to each successful applicant will be based on the amount of experience he has had. Yachtsmen and fishermen who can handle sail will be assigned to the newly designated Corsair Fleet and fill a fighting post in the oldest armed service of the Nation.

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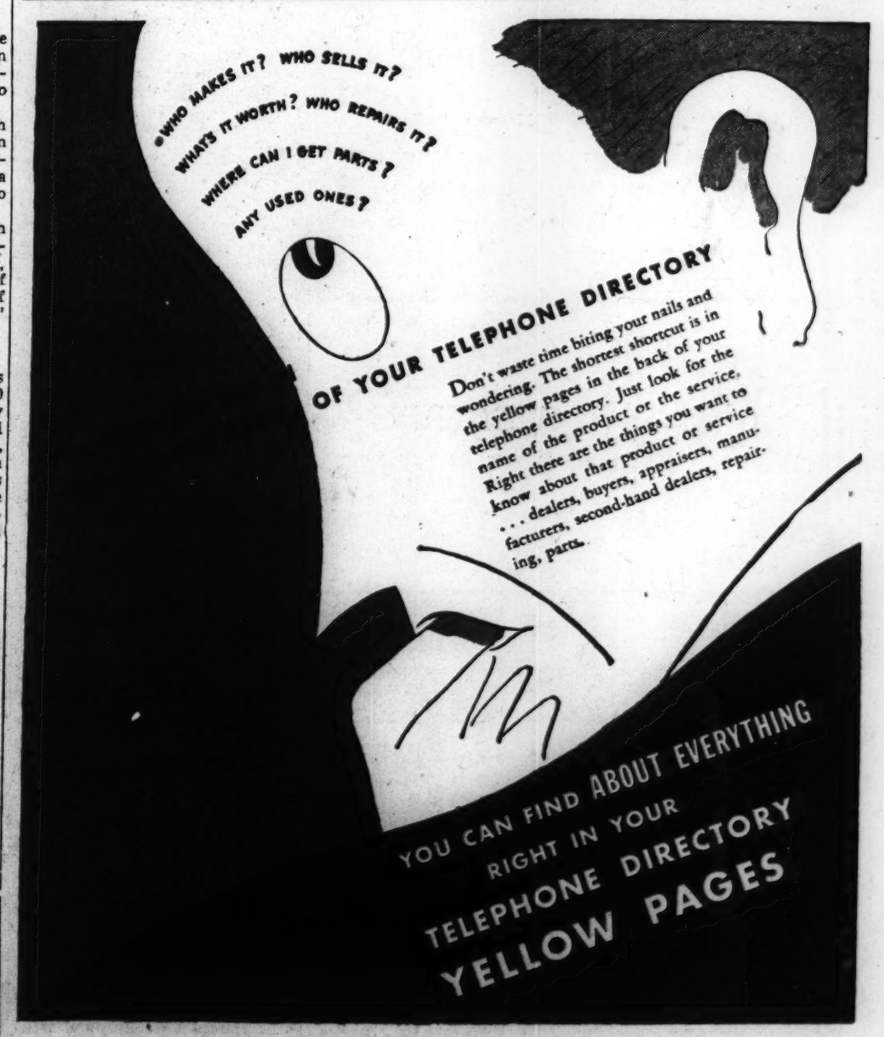
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YELLOW PAGES

German Forces March Into Toulon

Continued from Page 1

all other ships in the harbor and the French coastal batteries blew themselves up.

Crews of Vessels Fired Upon Germans

"On some ships preparations for the scuttling were not quite ready, so the sailors opened fire on the Germans to keep them off until the explosives wrecked the ships.

"There were many casualties both among the defenders and the scuttling crews, who sacrificed their lives to prevent the ships from falling into the hands of the Germans.

"All captains stood on the bridge until their ships sank. Most of them lost their lives.

"The town echoed to the rattle of German lorries carrying French prisoners, who maintained a calm and dignified front while their captors stood over them with fixed bayonets.

"Even after daybreak the noise of the explosions continued as isolated small ships blew themselves up, while massive roars from the munition dumps and oil tanks at some distance from the docks added their quota to the wreckage.

"There was absolutely nothing left of the complicated and precious material stored in the naval arsenal.

"In the early afternoon the Mayor of Toulon issued an order for the closing of all cinemas, theaters, and public places at 10 p. m., although no restriction had been placed on the movements of the population in the streets."

Nazis in Toulon:

Vichy Loses Last Vestige of Freedom

Germany occupied Toulon in violation of another Hitler promise.

The sudden stroke erased the last vestiges of France's liberties, including the only remaining spot of Unoccupied French homeland and turning the whole country over to Nazi military rule.

A German communiqué frankly attributed the step, jointly ordered by Hitler himself and Mussolini, to fear of the growing Allied might in North Africa and the refusal of French armed forces to submit to the Axis will.

An accompanying letter to Marshal Philippe Pétain informed the French Chief of State that Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt "will be in charge of all measures deemed necessary and will take all decisions in French territory."

All French forces were demobilized by Hitler's order. The armistice of 1940 had allowed France an army of 80,000 men.

The order to enter Toulon was given by the Axis war leaders Thursday night "to prevent the French Fleet from putting to sea as planned and to demobilize unsure contingents of the French Army," it said.

French Sovereignty Loses Its Last Hold

Thus, with one stroke, every trace of French sovereignty was erased—no acre of its homeland was left free of the invader, it became subject to absolute Nazi rule, even its meager means of self-defense were made impotent—as Hitler tried to defend his Nazi Europe from the threat of invasion across the Mediterranean and of insurrection against his mastery.

This was the second time in 18 days that Hitler had violated his pledged word to defenseless France.

When he tore up the armistice of 1940 on Nov. 11 and Axis forces obliterated the former line of demarcation between Occupied and Unoccupied France, Toulon specifically was excepted.

Berlin broadcasts later ascribed this to a gesture of generosity from Hitler himself.

Now he promised Marshal Pétain that "I am irrevocably determined to help France to reconquer her colonies by all means in my power" and that he had no designs on France's fleet.

"You know, Herr Marshal," he wrote Marshal Pétain, "all statements made from the English and American sides . . . to the effect that Germany wants to take over the French Fleet are pure inventions."

Battle of Tunisia:

Allied Spearhead 15 Miles From Tunis

Allied spearheads were reported to have pushed to a point 15 miles from Tunis and to have clashed with Axis forces at Mateur, a communications junction 25 miles south of Bizerte, in an effort to drive a wedge between the fortified Capital and the naval base of Tunisia.

Both developments were announced in a Berlin Radio broadcast.

The position of the task force striking at Tunis was not stated, but an Allied communiqué earlier announced that British First Army troops, striking northeastward, had captured Medjez-el-Bab, 30 miles southwest of Tunis, over stiff resistance, and were "advancing successfully."

Mateur lies athwart the railway line and one of two highways between Tunis and Bizerte, in which Hitler has concentrated the majority of German and Italian troops in Tunisia. London commentators estimate their numbers at 20,000. It is 40 miles northwest of the Capital. Eastward, toward the Mediterranean coast, runs another highway between Bizerte and Tunis.

The Morocco Radio said all ground engagements thus far, fought amid the first showers of the Tunisian rainy season, had been on a small scale. It reported the French forces under Gen. Henri Giraud were advancing rapidly eastward in co-operation with the British and American program.

The Berlin Radio declared the German Air Force had gained air superiority over Tunisia "with lightning speed," but offered no statistics in support of the statement.

"Naval and land forces have been able to pour men and materials into the country," the Nazi agency said. "Deployment of Axis forces is still in progress, and consequently fighting is restricted to a few minor brushes between mobile units."

Rejected 13 Times —In Navy and Cited

By the Associated Press

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 27

Navy recruiting officers rejected young Robert J. Gleeson 13 times, finally accepting him when he completed exercises that increased his chest expansion to the required 31 inches.

His mother has received a letter signed by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, citing Fireman First Class Gleeson for "heroic conduct and meritorious service" as a volunteer member of the salvage crew which attempted in vain to save the aircraft carrier Yorktown, sunk in the Battle of Midway.

Russians Push On:

Jaws Are Closing On German Forces

Danger was increasing for Hitler's troops still around Stalingrad today, battle dispatches indicated, as fresh strength poured into the Red Army garrison over a newly won land route. Fast-moving field columns were cutting across the besiegers' lines of communication to the west.

A confused war of movement moved across the broad steppes west of Stalingrad. It was impossible to define battlelines clearly, but overnight dispatches said that in some places the Soviet offensive gained such momentum that fleeign Germans were frustrated in efforts to burn warplanes on fields overwhelmed too swiftly to permit takeoffs.

Dozens of planes were reported captured undamaged at one airdrome in a sector described only as hilly.

Overnight reports pushed to 115,600 the number of Axis soldiers said to have been killed or captured in the nine-day-old drive, with possibly another 150,000 wounded.

The German Radio not only acknowledged that the Russians remained on the offensive around Stalingrad but stated that a major Soviet drive was developing west of Rzhev, some 600 miles to the north.

Latest Berlin broadcasts told of Russian attacks in the Velikie Luki region, 265 miles west of Moscow and only 100 miles from the Latvian border. The broadcasts said massive Soviet tank forces had achieved a fairly deep penetration northwest of Moscow.

Russian communiqués spoke only of artillery activity on the northwestern front and no mention has been made of an offensive there but German reports indicated the Red Army might be striking out on an even greater scale than it did last winter when it threw the Germans back from the gates of Moscow.

Details were lacking, but in broad outline the picture sketched by front-line dispatches showed the estimated 300,000 survivors of the Axis legions that have attacked Stalingrad for three months were beset by fresh perils on two sides.

Volga Supply Line Aids Stalingrad

To the east, the Russian garrison of Stalingrad was strengthened by supplies and reinforcements run down the west bank of the Volga—for the first time since early in the siege—and behind them, 45-50 miles to the west, the Russians were spreading over the Don Bend and striking across vital supply lines.

Opening of the new land supply line into Stalingrad was made possible by the column which early this week drove southward down the west bank of the Volga to join with the garrison. For weeks the garrison had depended on supplies and reinforcements carried perilously across the river which now is choked with ice.

Hundreds of miles of rail lines, becoming more and more vital to the Germans as winter drives across the southern steppes, were under serious threat elsewhere as the powerful Soviet offensive swept into new areas.

The Russians tightened their grip on the two lines running southwestward and west out of Stalingrad to what is now the Nazi rear, denying a stretch nearly 100 miles long to the invaders.

Farther to the west, Red Army groups driving west from Chernyshevskaya were approaching a sector traversed by the Nazi-held Moscow-Rostov line, one of the most vital rail connections with the Caucasus.

Thus the Russians were in position to gain control of a triangular network bounded on the north by Millerovo, on the south by Tikhoretsk, and on the east by Stalingrad.

The Soviet Information Bureau scoffed at German boasts of terrifying "new weapons" described by Berlin as flame-throwing tanks capable of spouting a flame over a five-story building, and electrically-operated machine guns capable of firing 3,000 bullets a minute.

Navy Casualties:

17,252 Are Killed Wounded, or Missing

The Navy's losses in killed, wounded, or missing since Pearl Harbor totals 17,252 officers and men.

Up to Nov. 15, the Navy Department reported, the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties mounted to 4,929 killed, 2,157 wounded, and 10,166 missing as a result of war operations in all parts of the world.

The total was disclosed with the release of casualty list No. 17 containing, for local publication, the names of 774 killed, wounded, and missing reported from Nov. 1 through Nov. 15.

Buna Reinforced:

Japanese Reserves Reach New Guinea

Reinforced by strong and well-equipped Marine units, Japanese troops crammed into the narrow Buna-Gona beachhead are holding their major positions in the face of day-long air assaults and steady but slightly abated pressure from Allied ground forces.

Comparatively meager official reports from the New Guinea front showed little geographical change in the battle picture in the past 24 hours.

But a check on the Japanese slain confirmed earlier indications that the enemy, despite severe blows by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's aerial squadrons, had succeeded in bringing reinforcements into action.

Since the night of Nov. 19, United States and Australian bombers have sunk a Japanese cruiser, 4 destroyers and 2 landing boats, have hit heavily and probably sunk a fifth destroyer and damaged another moving toward the 12-mile shoreline still in Lieut. Gen. Tomatore Horii's hands.

An Allied headquarters communiqué said some Japanese casualties bore Marine insignia and Yokosuka Depot markings, "indicating special landing forces of shock troops," and their new uniforms and excellent physical condition confirmed their recent landing by Japanese naval forces in the frequent sorties off the north coast.

Japan on Move:

Troop Action Points To Offensive in China

The Japanese are sending men and planes to augment their forces in French Indo-China, northern Burma, and northern Thailand in what appears to be a prospective offensive against the Southwest China Province of Yunnan, the Chinese Army spokesman declared.

Chinese intelligence reports said the enemy strength in Thailand has been increased by 45 planes, while 5,000 more Japanese troops have been landed at Haiphong, French Indo-China.

The spokesman also said that a number of Japanese troops in southern Indo-China are known to have been transferred to northern Indo-China.

The Chinese High Command announced that the Japanese forced a landing on Luichow Peninsula, opposite Hainan Island, Nov. 16 but were repulsed the next day.

The High Command also said that the Chinese inflicted many casualties in an attack on a Japanese point southwest of Chungshan, birthplace of Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. Enemy reinforcements rushed to that scene the next morning also lost heavily, the Chinese said.

RAF on Wing:

Trains and Shipping Targets of Airmen

British airmen on offensive patrols over the Netherlands and France attacked enemy shipping and freight trains and brought down four enemy planes, the Air Ministry announced.

The daylight operations followed a series of attacks by Dutch fliers and the Royal Air Force Coastal Command on German shipping hugging the Netherlands and Norwegian coasts.

The Air Ministry said that in the action Spitfires damaged freight trains, tugs, and barges in France and Holland, and Whirlwinds attacked objectives on the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Mustangs damaged two small supply ships off the Netherlands coast and shot down two enemy planes while Coastal Command Beaufighters destroyed two enemy planes in the Bay of Biscay.

The fighting cost the RAF two planes.

The Dutch planes flying with the RAF made up a squadron of the Royal Netherlands Naval Air Service bombers. The Dutch found a convoy off Ijmuiden. One vessel was hit and probably two others.

Meanwhile 14 British Commandos made a daring raid on the Norwegian coast, wrecked the power station and blew up the dam at Glomfjord last month, advices from Stockholm said.

Glomfjord is in Northern Norway, about 157 miles south of Narvik, 265 miles north of Trondheim and 37 miles south of the coastal city of Bodo.

Details of the raid were said to have reached the Swedish Capital in a Norwegian underground newspaper.

The account said the Commandos also smashed other vital installations before they were detected by the Germans, of whom eight were killed in a fight which ensued.

Six Commandos were taken prisoners by the Germans who also were reported to have arrested several Norwegians.

Solomons Raid:

Lone Japanese Pilot Attacks Guadalcanal

A one-plane Japanese nuisance raid before dawn caused "some personnel casualties" among American forces on Guadalcanal Island, the Navy announced.

The air raid reported in the communiqué was the first, so far as was known here, that the enemy had ventured to make against American forces on Guadalcanal since his major effort to reconquer the southeastern Solomon island by land, sea, and air attack two weeks ago was completely crushed.

A renewal of Japanese bombings had been expected, however, and the lone aerial raider probably was making the first of the new series of assaults.

Facts and Figures On French Fleet

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is an overall picture of the French Fleet and what has happened to it:

Toulon detachment, most or all now sunk: Battleships—Dunkerque, Strasbourg, Provence. Cruisers—Algerie, Foch, Dupleix, Clobert, Jeanne de Vienne, La Galissonniere. Destroyers—20 to 25. Submarines—21 or 22.

Casablanca detachment, damaged or sunk during occupation: Battleships—Jean Bart. Destroyers—2. Submarines 3.—

Dakar detachment, still neutral: Battleships—Richelieu (incomplete and damaged at Dakar in 1940). Cruisers—Montcalm, Gloire, George Leygues. Destroyers—6 or 7. Submarines—6 or 7.

Alexandria detachment, still neutral: Battleships—Lorraine. Cruisers—Suffren, Duquesne, Tourville, Duguay-Trouin. Destroyers—3. Submarines—1. Other small units—13.

West Indies detachment, still neutral: Aircraft carrier—Bearne. Cruisers—Emile Bertin, Jeanne d'Arc.

Eastern Front Moves West

By a Staff Artist

Nazis Find Russian Winters Hard

White arrows indicate main points of Russian advance. Southern arrows show the huge pincer movement that appears likely to trap 300,000 Germans.

Nazi Seizure Of Toulon At Crucial Hour

Continued from Page 1

sents the sentiment of a large majority of Members of Parliament.

Government spokesmen here have made plain that they thoroughly indorse President Roosevelt's statement, but this indorsement, it is safe to say, applies princapally to the President's emphasis on the fact that it is a temporary expedient applying "to the current local situation only."

Although Mr. Eden declared in Commons yesterday that the decision to use Admiral Darlan was made by the United States, the British press on the whole has avoided leveling its criticism against the United States Government. The prevailing attitude is that General Eisenhower made a decision which he may have had every reason to believe was justified from a military point of view, but that political and diplomatic implications of this decision have now become the responsibility of the British and the United States Governments and that it is up to them and not General Eisenhower to take necessary action.

Time May Bring Answer

Both Washington and London are understood to be busying themselves quietly to control and mitigate the effects of the present policy. Underlying their action appears to be a firm belief that passage of time will settle the worst of these complications, and that meanwhile the most important thing is to smooth over the clash between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Admiral Darlan at the moment. Admiral Darlan appears to be allowed to make free use of radio stations in Morocco and Dakar.

Although public sentiment generally is strongly anti-Darlan, it would be a mistake to suppose the controversy is entirely one-sided. There are a good many well-informed persons in London, French as well as British, who heartily approve General Eisenhower's action in making use of Amiral Darlan.

They pointed out, for instance, the contrast between the quick occupation of Algeria and Morocco and the costly, long-drawn-out fighting for Syria. They point to Admiral Darlan's achievement in bringing over the whole of French West Africa without any military action, and compare this to the failure of General de Gaulle's ill-fated Dakar expedition.

Speed Major Consideration

Above all, they emphasize that developments in Tunisia have proved that speed was what mattered most. They say that if the Americans and Britons had been obliged to conquer, police and administer all North African territories, they would not now be closing in on Bizerte and Tunis.

The main argument of this school is that it was no concern of General Eisenhower, and it is no concern of the British and United States Governments, whether General de Gaulle or Admiral Darlan is temporarily in authority in French North Africa. The business of the Americans and Britons, they emphasize is to beat the Germans—not to settle the future of France, which can only be decided by Frenchmen themselves.

On the other hand, it is daily becoming clearer that, whatever may have been his contribution to the speedy military occupation of Algeria and Morocco, Admiral Darlan is now politically and diplomatically, so to speak a moral liability. The problem facing Washington and London is how to deal with the problem offered by this liability.

Nancy Booth Craig Honored by Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Presentation of the Women's International Exposition of Arts and Industries annual medal for distinguished radio achievement to Alice G. Maslin (Nancy Booth Craig), of the Blue Network, was the highlight of the final day's sessions of the exposition at Madison Square Garden here Nov. 24. An estimated 100,000 persons attended the exposition during its six-day run.

Mrs. Grace Harriman, Chairman of the Exposition Advisory Committee, bestowed the medal on Miss Maslin, lauding her for her work "toward which we all now are commonly working—that of welding together the interests and energies of the women of the United Nations on the international, civilian defense, industrial and home fronts in an all out woman's war effort."

A Greek program, during which George Hantis, director of the Greek Information Bureau, spoke and groups in colorful costumes gave Greek folk dances was one of the features.

Grosvernor Square 'Eisenhower Platz'

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—London has been "completely taken over by the American soldiers," Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, President of Bundles for Britain, said upon her return from Great Britain by clipper.

The soldiers have renamed fashionable Grosvenor Square "Eisenhower Platz," she said.

Mrs. Bingham said she found in her one month visit to England that British hospitals needed linen, warm clothing and layettes. Her organization would "double and redouble" its efforts to assist, she said.

Axis Burns Stores In Bengasi Retreat

Continued from Page 1

as they were being landed, while off the end of the long pier flame and clouds of heavy black smoke pour from a large tanker ship.

It has been burning like that for two weeks now. Arabs tell how Axis forces were so desperately short of gasoline that much of their motor transport was laid up, seriously crippling military movements.

When this tanker reached the port a fortnight ago on Friday there was general jubilation among the Germans and Italians. That same night there was a bombing raid, but the tanker survived only to be hit and set afire the following night.

Convoy Spaced Out

In that same raid a high explosive bomb landed in City Hall Square, destroying 40 Axis armored vehicles, mostly staff cars, and killing 200 soldiers. No attempt had been made to clean up debris.

I reached, Bengasi this morning, traveling with the armored column that had crossed Cyrenaica along the northern route via Martuba and Barce.

We left Barce soon after dawn riding atop armored cars in the spaced-out convoy with supply trucks following behind. The graded road was a marvel of engineering, and we traveled fast and smoothly with a brisk morning breeze blowing in our faces.

On either side vast gently undulating fields stretched to the skyline, there newly plowed surface a rich loamy brown dotted with tidy cottages all built to a single pattern.

Pompous Fascist Slogans

The otherwise spotless whitewashed walls were blemished with pompous Fascist slogans such as "Mussolini is always right," while the four-letter word Duce was uniformly stencilled over every doorway.

Windows were prettily curtained and the neat gravel walks were bordered with geraniums. War implements were neatly stacked in the sheds. The front door was usually ajar. There were apple and plum orchards where trees too young yet to bear fruit were symmetrically laid out and spaced as though with a ruler, accurate to the fraction of an inch. The scene was an exact reproduction of parts of Northern Italy and utterly unlike Africa.

But nowhere save for an occasional belated, bedouin looter was there the least sign of human life, though sometimes a dog wandered forlornly around an abandoned farmyard.

Road Shoulders Mined

"Stick to the tarmac" came the repeated warning over the wireless phone from our column leader, for the shoulders along either side were heavily mined, and more than one wrecked vehicle showed what had happened to those who failed to heed this warning.

Once before our eyes in the morning quite a large truck was suddenly lifted skyward. A heavy cloud of earth and smoke rose up, and only after that did the noise of the explosion reach our ears.

A truck driver trying to pass a jeep had swung out onto the shoulder and touched off a big mine. When the truck came down to earth it landed on the hood of the jeep and it required considerable effort with a toeline to clear the road again.

When the truck with its front end wrecked had been pushed into a ditch by the roadside the jeep went on, only slightly the worse for the accident. Thereafter our drivers were far more careful. As we neared Bengasi black smoke from the burning tanker was visible for miles.

Respite for Both Sides

At the moment the advanced Eighth Army forces, far ahead of the main body of troops are out of contact with the enemy who now appear to have completed his withdrawal behind the El Agheila line. There he will almost certainly call a halt and make his stand.

The campaign which began with the Allied break-through at El Alemein is thus concluded and Cyrenaica is in Allied hands

The Eighth Army now stands where it was last January before Marshal Rommel's counterattack drove it back to El Gazala. The war of movement is temporarily halted

Both sides will play for a respite, Marshal Rommel to gather his remnants for a defense of El Agheila positions, General Montgomery to strengthen his supply lines which now extend overland more than 600 miles so that he can bring up sufficient strength to attack these positions.

The battle for Tripolitania lies ahead.

'What Will Enemy Do?' Hitler's Problem Now

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 27

Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Minister, told the Foreign Press Association today that "the dispositions of the German High Command" already are conforming to the will of the Allies.

"No longer is it we who ask ourselves anxiously what Hitler is going to do," he said. "Hitler's problem now is how to parry our strokes."

Goebbels Hints Nazi Reverses

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—A revealing article by German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels broadcast by the Berlin Radio indicates that the German people are being swayed by United Nations propaganda and are concerned about the German reverses.

Furthermore, throughout the article is the strong suggestion that the Nazi leaders are gravely worried about German morale.

In one of the most interesting essays Dr. Goebbels has yet written in the weekly publication Das Reich, the Propaganda Minister has told the Germans that they must try to surpass the enemy not only in gaining victories "but also in the art of mastering reverses."

"Obstacles on the road to victory only heighten our spirit of attack and occasional reverses encourage us to fresh achievements," he said.

The German Propaganda Minister has not seemed so concerned in any one matter since his speculative articles on the second front last summer, when he boasted to the world that Germany was ready everywhere—no matter where the Allies might strike.

At the outset of his discourse, he said:

"It is he who approaches his objective never looking to the left or right and justifying his actions by their success rather than by morals who has the advantage in war."

He said that the nation's leadership must pursue its course "according to what is useful and may not let itself be shaken in that course by the outcry of public opinion. It must carry on the war and politics from passionate heat . . . leadership must not let itself be knocked over by hypocritical words by the enemy about humaneness. It always does what it has deemed right.

"In the long run it is the success which is decisive, not only with regard to victory or defeat, but also in regard to right or wrong.

"There has not been a single war in which the victor shouldered the responsibility for the war and the defeated was declared to be innocent."

Canal Command Change

BALBOA, C. Z., Nov. 27 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon has relieved Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson as commander of the Sixth Air Force of the Caribbean defense command. General Harmon arrived recently from Randolph Field. General Johnson left for an unidentified post.

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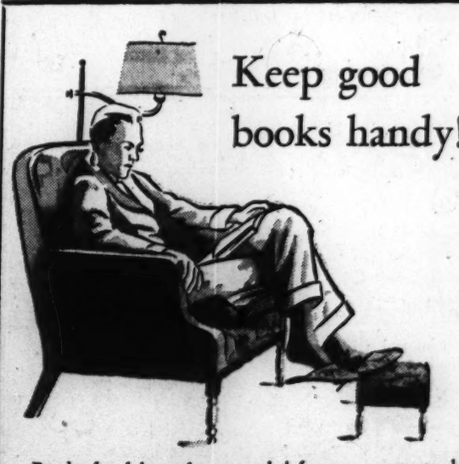
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Can Planes Beat Nazis? Air Marshal Says Yes

Air Marshal Sir Patrick Playfair offers his answer to the controversy over whether bombing raids on Germany can prove decisive in defeating Hitler. Sir Patrick, a flying officer in World War I, won the Military Cross in 1916, and the American Distinguished Service Medal in 1917-18 when he commanded the first two United States air squadrons to fight with the British. He commanded the advanced air striking force in France at the start of the present war and, from August, 1940, until his recent return to Britain, commanded the RAF in India. This article is a condensation of a copyrighted article published in the current December issue of the Atlantic Monthly.

By Air Marshal Sir Patrick Playfair

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LONDON — The appearance of an almost wholly new form of warfare is a rare event. It has happened only a few times in history. Large-scale attacks by bombing aircraft on the centers of production of an enemy nation are, however, a new form of warfare in the full meaning of that term. They are neither military nor naval attacks, nor are they even a revolutionary development of those traditional forms of fighting as were, for example, the submarine and the tank. They are a new form of warfare altogether.

No wonder, therefore, the world is finding it exceptionally difficult to assess the results, potentialities, and limits of this new arm.

"How," we are sometimes asked, "do you expect to reduce Germany to submission by bombing when she could not reduce you 18 months ago?"

A number of considerations are relevant here. In the first place, it is now possible to say that the bombing of Britain did not leave us as unscathed as some of our American friends seem to suppose. A good deal of material damage was done, and there were moments during the assault itself when the nights seemed grim and the days brought little relief. However, the main reasons for the German failure to reach decisive results by bombing in 1940-1941 are of a simpler and more tactical nature.

First, they continued day attacks long after appalling losses should have warned them that they could not establish daylight air superiority over this country. This lack of adaptability was symptomatic of Teutonic thoroughness—which always has its debit side.

Ill-Equipped for Task

The same lack of adaptability, but in this case more or less inevitable, can be discerned in the fact that the German Air Force was ill-trained and ill-equipped for night bombing. Their aircraft were designed primarily for day bombing, and in the case of the Stukas for close support of their Army. This handicapped them in a campaign which proved to be of an entirely different character.

Furthermore, the phase of the war and the general position of this country were unfavorable for the success of such an attack.

The war was in its initial stage. Great Britain was not yet fully mobilized for fighting. Her productive resources had not been by any means completely transferred from peace to wartime purposes. She still had heavy stocks of food, clothing, furniture, and consumers' goods of all sorts with which she could rehabilitate her bombed-out families. Moreover (and this was even more important) she still had a considerable surplus of labor which could be drawn on to repair the damage without at the same time withdrawing it from war production.

Finally, Germany did not subject Britain to any other form of attack during the course of the bombing offensive (except to the indirect attack of her submarines not then in full force). Why she did not do so, why she did not mount at least harassing military attacks on some parts of the British Isles and thus increase the problems with which a hard-pressed Britain was faced, remains one of the great mysteries of the war. The enemy failed mainly because its attack was too small.

Comparison With 1942

Now compare this situation with the one which today faces the RAF and the USAAC.

In the first place, both the USAAC and the RAF are equipped with aircraft and with bombs far more suitable for a sustained bombing offensive.

Second the bombs which we have now developed (as have the Germans also, as we shall know to our cost if they are ever able to free a considerable bomber force for a counterattack against our cities) are far more formidable instruments of destruction than were the bombs of yesterday. Attention has been fixed on the 3½- and 2-ton high-explosive bombs which the RAF has been dropping on German cities. As our reconnaissance photographs show, the effect of these bombs is certainly very great. But the less spectacular incendiary bombs are probably of greater practical importance.

Most important, the phase of the war and the position of Germany now are both quite different from the early stages and from the position of Britain in 1940. Germany is being subjected to the most violent strain by the Russian campaign. She has transferred an astonishing proportion of her productive resources to war purposes. She is really short of food, clothing, furniture, and other consumers' goods with which to rehabilitate bombed-out families. She has no pool of labor from which to draw for bomb-damage repairs without taking men off war production.

This, then is the comparison which enables the authorities in Britain to be confident that they have the opportunity of inflicting far more important damage upon Germany than it was able to inflict upon us.

Heavy Burden on Reich

I am not saying that is an easy job. German defenses are formidable and ever growing. On the other hand, the very necessity to build up this immense German defense system is in itself a heavy burden on the enemy. No less than 1,500,000. Germans are engaged on full-time defense work, working and servicing the guns, searchlights, night fighter squadrons, air communications, engaged in fire fighting and all the other indispensable tasks of passive defense without which their cities would be burned to the ground.

Two other popular misconceptions as to the possibilities of a bombing offensive should be mentioned. It is sometimes suggested that even if we succeeded in destroying all the cities in Northern and Western Germany, the German war effort would be unimpaired, because their factories have been moved to the southeast. This is an error of scale. Of course, Germany has developed all the factories she can in Silesia, Saxony, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and all those regions which are less vulnerable to air attack. But in order to wage war on the present scale she must have the output of all these new factories and of those in the Ruhr, the Hamburg area, and the Rhineland. At least 50 per cent of the German productive capacity lies in this vulnerable area. The United Nations would not have much difficulty in crushing a Germany which had lost 50 per cent of her productive capacity.

The second error is also one of scale. It is sometimes thought, particularly in America, that Great Britain is simply not a large enough island to contain all the aerodromes necessary for the gigantic bombing force which is to be dispatched to Germany. But after all, it is more than 600 miles from John O'Groat's to Land's End. You can pack a lot of aerodromes into that space.

Nor is there the slightest difficulty about finding suitable sites for all the aerodromes which are needed, although the labor involved in constructing them, and to some extent the agricultural losses involved, are serious factors.

However, we are overcoming them, and there will be plenty of bases for all—and more than all—the bombers that we can get assigned to the job.

We know that the United Nations will undertake and are undertaking an ever-mounting air offensive against the industrial centers of Germany. This does not mean that the Russians need no longer continue their heroic struggle against the German Army in the East or that the United Nations need not launch a large-scale military attack upon the common enemy.

Vital Weapons Lost

But through all and over all these struggles on the ground, the bombing offensive will go on and the production of the vital weapons of war of all kinds will be struck down. Key plants will be hit; products which are of high importance for the battle on the ground will never be produced or will be destroyed; hundreds of thousands of German factory operatives will be deprived of the housing upon which their efficient working depends.

Our best estimate is that 200,000 persons had to be evacuated from Cologne after the raid of May 31. The displacement of these factory workers and the destruction of the factories will continue at an ever-increasing scale until the enemy can no longer supply the fighting men with their material requirements of all kinds or maintain the home front. The attrition will have become exhaustion, and the end will be near.

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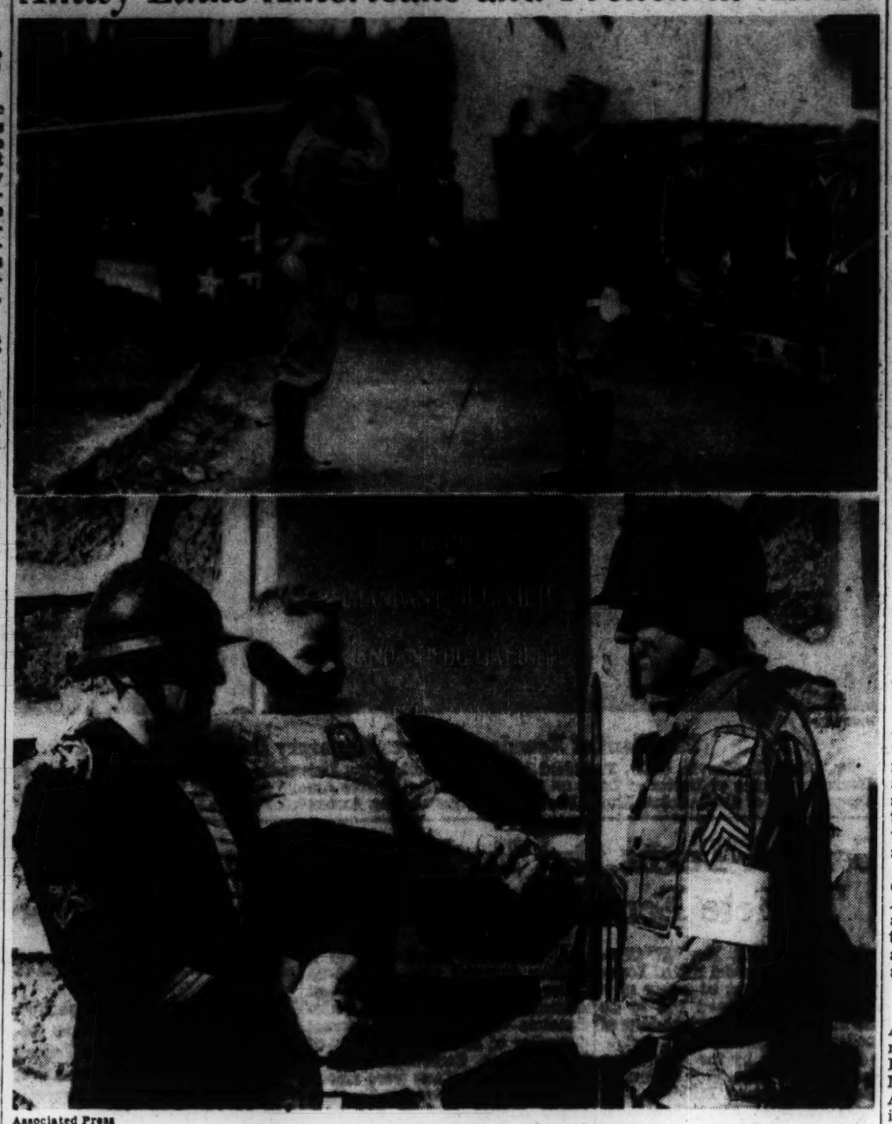


Associated Press

Diplomacy Pays Dividends in Morocco

Upper: Gen. Auguste Nogues, French commanding officer in Morocco, salutes the battle flag of the Western Task Force of the United States Army after the Americans landed and took possession of Morocco. Lower: a United States Army sergeant makes friends with the son of a French sailor following the American landing at Fedhala, Morocco.

Spain and Turkey Eye Axis Moves

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 27—Public opinion is showing some surprise that with each successive bound forward toward mid-Mediterranean by converging Anglo-American forces in North Africa, the feeling of peoples at either end—Spain in the west and Turkey in the East—appears be growing uneasier.

There are excellent reasons for believing that in neither case is the uneasiness due to fear or Anglo-American aggression. In Spain, Generalissimo Francisco Franco has cordially reciprocated President Roosevelt's message of friendship. The Turks have always been quite open in sympathy for the United Nations cause.

Yet Spain has ordered partial mobilization, while an obviously inspired statement in the Turkish journal Aksham has declared North African developments have brought the war nearer Turkey.

Experts find an explanation in this seeming contradiction in the fact that the nearer forces under Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery and Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower are to effecting a junction, the more vital it becomes for the Axis to risk a desperate throw to prevent the Allies extending not merely a sea route to India via Gubraltar and Suez, but also a sea route to Russia via Gibraltar and the Dardanelles.

Gibraltar and Dardanelles

Thus, Spain fears Hitler will thrust through the peninsula to Cadiz and Gibraltar, while Turkey is apprehensive of a German thrust to close the Dardanelles to United Nations' shipping by occupying Istanbul.

On the Spanish side, therefore, it is German occupation of Vichy-France far more than Anglo-American occupation of French Morocco which causes Spain's partial mobilization order.

Indeed all signs point to the present Spanish Cabinet being ready to refuse any demand for the right of passage and having decided to resist if the Germans actually march.

The general consensus, in fact, is that although a majority of Spaniards cannot be described as pro-British and pro-American they are definitely anti-German. They are also influenced by the fact so many Latin-American states have joined the United Nations.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda service has, of course, been trying to put across the thesis that the Spanish mobilization order was an answer to the Anglo-American invasion of Morocco. The Berlin Radio actually broke into a musical program to announce the news when it came through late in the evening of Nov. 17. Similarly, Dr. Goebbels played up [for more than it was worth] the news that Gen. Juan Yague, one of General Franco's ablest lieutenants in the Civil War, had been appointed to command the forces in Spanish Morocco.

Dr. Goebbels' reactions to the news that the Spanish Military Governor of Tangier, General Uruarte, had been replaced by a civilian, Señor Pothous, have been less flamboyant.

Señor Pothous is a former member of the Spanish consular service and expert on international law. It is understood his appointment was warmly welcomed by a majority of the Tangier population.

All evidence available here also points to the fact that Moroccans in the Spanish as well as the French Zone are in the main delighted at United Nations successes.

[This contention is disputed in some informed circles in this country. I. F. Stone, in a recent issue of The Nation, for example, declared that Spanish troops in Morocco were for the most part recruited from adventurers and native mercenaries, and that they could be counted upon to support the Germans in any move into Spain or against Gibraltar.]

In the whole Spanish Zone, including the former International Zone, Tangier, the situation appears to be normal. Despite Spanish military precautions on the frontier, it is emphasized that there are no troop concentrations nor that Spanish maneuvers arranged some time ago at Larache have been canceled. Ferry services from Tangier to Algerciras and Ceuta to Algeciras are stated to be functioning normally. The frontier between the French and Spanish Zones appears to be open for passage to travelers and goods.

Peseta's Value Declines

This last fact is especially important as Tangier is not self-supporting in foodstuffs. The chief economic difficulty there at the moment, however, is understood to be not supplies but the fact that the value of the peseta has declined sharply, thus causing considerable hardship, particularly to Spanish officials.

[The Associated Press points out that Germany owes Spain somewhere between 50 and 70 million marks [$20,000,000 to $28,000,000]. Spain, on the other hand, still owes Italy 5,000,000,000 lire [nominally about $260,000,000 at old exchange rates] for arms and ammunition furnished the Nationalists during the Civil War. Spain has urgently needed German machinery and other German goods, but the Nazis were unable to deliver much during 1942.]

This being the situation regarding the Allies, Spain's chief concern obviously is whether Hitler will march in if he can't deny the United Nations passage through the Sicilian Narrows by holding Bizerte and Tunis.

In Ramon Serrano Suñer's time as Foreign Minister he might have hoped for Spanish co-operation or at least acquiescence. Today neither co-operation nor acquiescence appear probable although they cannot be ruled out altogether.

Coastline Vulnerability

If this calculation is correct, a march to Gibraltar would necessitate extensive military operations carried out solely by German troops whose numbers are steadily diminishing. If successful it would increase by many hundreds of miles the European coastline open to United Nations attack.

[Some extreme pro-Axis members of the Falange, according to the Associated Press, contend that Spain owes Germany and Italy a "blood debt" for German and Italian casualties on General Franco's side during the Civil War. Most Spaniards, however, are said to refuse to recognize this as a debt, holding that Axis casualties were natural losses in war training held for the benefit of the Axis on Spanish soil at Spain's expense.]

At the other end of the Mediterranean the situation is quite different. The Turks it is true, have been on the alert. Closing of the Dardanelles by the Axis would, if successful, add only 100 miles or so to the coastline Hitler has to defend. Although it would involve bringing the Turks into war with an army of over 1,000,000 there is at least the possibility Hitler could partly counterbalance this by forcing Bulgaria into the war, too.

Possible Axis Advantage

Moreover, once Hitler had reached the shores of the Bosporus he would have a line which could probably be defended with fewer German troops than those now needed to guard against all possible eventualities in that region.

But while these considerations are presumably those which Aksham had in mind, could Hitler actually end his advance at the Dardanelles?

An answer to both questions appears to be definitely no, although opinion here would normally dismiss Turkey's fears, like Spain's, as groundless. The views, however, of those whom Hitler describes as "military idiots" cannot of course lay any claim to infallibility when estimating the probable course of action of the man who coined this elegant epithet.

Goebbels Threatens German 'Parasites'

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 27

The Berlin radio said that Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels threatened German "parasites and lazybones" with the "avenging arm of the law" in his weekly contribution to the magazine Das Reich.

"We judge everyone essentially by what he does today for victory," the radiocast quoted from the article.

Society Attends Opera By Trolleys and Busses

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27 (AP)—The "carriage trade" rode to the Academy of Music in trolleys and busses Nov. 24 for the opening of the Metropolitan Opera Association's Philadelphia season.

Scores of women in trailing gowns and fur wraps and men in top hats and tails were unable to go by automobile because of gasoline rationing, and weather conditions caused a shortage of taxis.

The near-capacity audience heard Mozart's "Don Giovanni" with Bruno Walter conducting.

Britain's First Thanksgiving

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 27—In London and the Provinces yesterday the people of Britain joined with United States troops in observing American Thanksgiving Day.

From Buckingham Palace, where the King and Queen gave the first Thanksgiving party ever held there to distinguished American guests, down to the youngest city school children, the people of Britain played host to American doughboys.

From many buildings the Stars and Stripes fluttered side by side with the Union Jack. "Old Glory" flew from one of the towers of Westminster Abbey, and for an hour and a half the Abbey itself was given into the keeping of the United States for the Thanksgiving Day celebration.

For the first time in the Abbey's long history an authority other than the British drew up the service, and members of another nationality assembled to worship there.

Tribue of Appreciation

The Americas paid gracious tribute of appreciation for the privilege afforded them. Inside the Abbey the only decoration was a Union Jack hanging in the subdued glow of candles surrounding the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

There was a deep-felt significance in the symbolism of this united act of worship in which more than 3,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen, and members of women's service from the New World held traditional Thanksgiving celebrations in one of the most venerated shrines of the Old World.

A verger in long black robes carrying a gilded staff led a young American soldier bearing the Stars and Stripes along the central aisle through row on row of fighting men and women up to the candlelit altar.

Winant Reads Proclamation

Behind an American flag walked Ambassador John G. Winant as the representative in Britain of the President of the United States, and Mr. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Ambassador to Allied Governments in Britain.

The great congregation led by the Abbey choir sang the Doxology. In the expectant hush which followed, Mr. Winant's quiet voice was heard reading the Thanksgivingday Proclamation.

Col. James L. Blakeney, Senior Chaplain in the European theater of operations, in his address said: "We and our Allies have the spirit of love, mercy, and justice in our hearts. We have also the spirit of victory. Take courage. March on to final victory."

The roganist was Corporal Heinz Arnold of the American Army. At home he is organist of the Reformed Church at Patchogue, Long Island.

Men, women, and the United States forces joined lustily in singing "America, the Beautiful", and "Lead on, O King Eternal".

Cries of "Happy Thanksgiving"

Outside the Abbey thousands of Londoners who couldn't get inside waited the outcoming of the Americans under Lincoln's statue. Loud cries of "Happy Thanksgiving" greeted the American friends as they left the Abbey.

At a Thanksgiving Luncheon of the American Society in London Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of the American naval forces in the European theater, and Mr. A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, were the chief speakers.

Admiral Stark said that the British and American combined fleets after "slow and discouraging business", were giving the world a new lesson in the meaning of sea power. We shall win the struggle and then insist on a world in which men are helped to develop the best that is in them," he said.

"Hitler has tried to conquer the sea by land," Mr. Alexander contended. "The fast that finally destroyed Napoleon and will destroy Hitler is that land power is ultimately parochial. Sea strategy is world strategy," he declared.

A Goodly Company

In the Vintners Hall, one of the oldest "City Company" halls in London, 80 school boys and girls from the city entertained 80 American soldiers at a Thanksgiving party.

In the lofty paneled room with armorial bearings on the wall and beneath crystal chandeliers the boys, girls, and soldiers sat down alternately at one of the most heavily laden tables the children had seen since the war began.

Members of the Women's Voluntary Services had managed to collect the spread for the Thanksgiving feast. At the table in a large carved chair dated 1656 sat a little six-year-old boy in a yellow pullover. On each side was a doughboy, and so all round the candlelighted table—boys in clean collars, girls in party frocks, and soldiers in uniform.

The piece de resistance was a pumpkin pie. Several American soldiers remarked that this was the first time they had eaten it since they had been in England.

Greeting From Mrs. Roosevelt

Wherever possible Americans in Britain had their traditional dinner of roast turkey, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin pie. The voice of Mrs. Roosevelt was heard in most of the schools in a recorded message radiocast by the BBC.

Two hundred British school children, many of whom had lost parents in the war, were entertained to dinner by the U. S. Army Air Force Headquarters and afterward sang popular choruses which were radioed to the United States.

In the Provinces

The provinces also participated in Thanksgiving Day, especially at those places where there are American shrines. At Plymouth a service was held near the memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers, and troops stood on the historic barbican from which the Pilgrim Fathers set sail; at Southampton troops paraded before the monument marking the spot where the Mayflower and Speedwell were outfitted; the Standish pew in the Chorley [Lancashire] parish church, named after Capt. Miles Standish, military leader of the Pilgrim Fathers, was occupied by an American commanding officer when the church was taken over by his unit for Thanksgiving service; at Bristol also the Cathedral was "handed over" to the Americans.

Sea and Air Power Held Deciding Factor

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 27

United Nations sea power combined with air power will be decisive factors in breaking the Nazi grip on Europe, "just as Britain's sea power played a major role in the destruction of Napoleon," declared First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander at the Thanksgiving luncheon of the American Society.

"The continental powers gambled on the false premise," Mr. Alexander continued, "that shore-based aircraft could by themselves destroy sea power. . . . We see after three years of war how false their calculations were, how interlocked are the functions of sea and air powers. The enemy now is experiencing this on every front."

Goods for Allies in North Africa

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—A corps of American economic experts already is operating under Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command in North Africa to purchase iron ore, foodstuffs, and many other important materials to ship to the United States, England, and other United Nations.

Aside from its strategic value, North Africa's former status helped the Axis by supplying large quantities of goods. Not only have the Americans and British cut off these supplies, but are actively arranging to use them themselves.

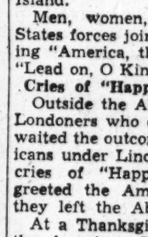
A high official, who could not be quoted by name, told about this work Nov. 25, and added that Gen. eral Eisenhower was supporting it enthusiastically.

For military reasons, the official said it was too early to give details of the economic missions, but the inference was that some of the same ships that carried our troops to the African coast may have been loaded with supplies before turning around. In some areas, however, it was too dangerous for the troopships to wait for cargoes. Arrangements have been made for future ships bringing reinforcements or supplies to the Allied forces in Africa to carry home the purchases of General Eisenhower's economic staff.

Apparently, the advance guard of the economic missions was the group of consular and diplomatic officials maintained by the State Department in North Africa in the last year. Others may have accompanied the troops.

Besides the State Department, the purchasing is being supervised by the Board of Economic Warfare and the combined Raw Materials Board—an Anglo - American agency. Many of the purchases may go to England, but will benefit this country by diminishing to some extent the lend-lease supplies formerly acquired here.

One of the most important materials sought is iron ore—which North Africa produces in a high quality form, and which England needs badly. Fruits, fats, and oils also are available to fill out the grocery stocks of the United Nations. In smaller but highly useful quantities are such things as cobalt, chromium, rubber, sisal, industrial diamonds, and bauxite.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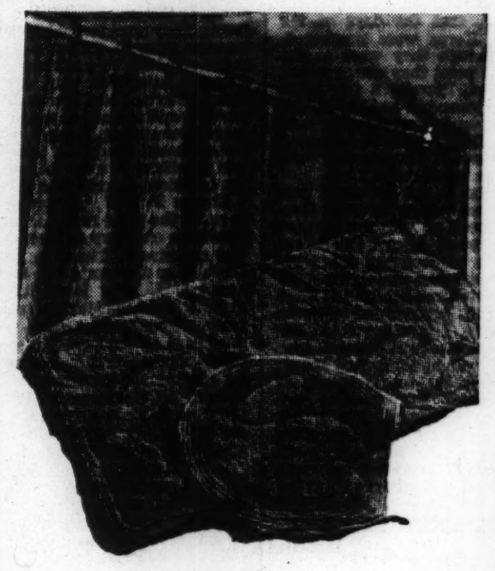
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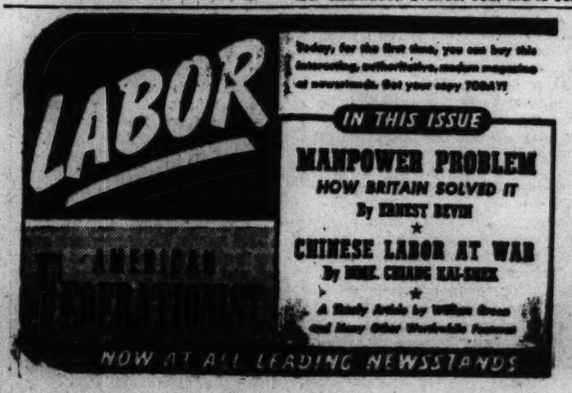
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Text of Willkie Address in Toronto

TORONTO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Following is the text of an address by Wendell L. Willkie at a rally of the Canadian-Aid-to-Russia Fund here, Nov. 25:

Everything I want to say to you tonight is summed up more dramatically and more effectively than I can hope to state it, by the simple fact of this great meeting. You are here as citizens of the British commonwealth of free nations—one of history's most exciting and magnificent achievements in the self-government of free peoples.

You are here to pay tribute to your Russian allies. Those allies have shown by the skill and by the fortitude with which they have been fighting the Nazis that their own system of government, whether we like it or not, has the tough and sinewy strength which comes, not from leaders, but only from the people.

Finally, you have invited me to talk to you tonight, a private citizen, a representative of no government, but one of the American people who are your allies, and Russia's allies, in this fateful war.

'Grand Coalition' or Nothing

So this meeting symbolizes the essential nature of the war we are fighting today. For this war is either a "grand coalition" of peoples, fighting a common war for liberation, or it is nothing. It must be either a great pooling of all our energies, inspired by a united strategy, planned and fought on a global scale, or it will be lost. Finally, as we are doing here tonight, we must talk about this war as united peoples; we must discuss its issues; we must declare the common purpose which drives us all; or we run the risk of having worked and sacrificed and suffered to win a war for no purpose.

People of Canada—I say to you, this war is all or nothing. There is no half-way house to victory where we can stop and rest. And there is no half-way alliance possible between us and any of our allies. We are fighting this war for keeps in the United States and Canada; we are fighting it for keeps in Britain, in Russia, in China, in Australia and New Zealand and in Africa. We must win it for keeps.

Five weeks ago, I returned to New York from a flight around the world. I had seen the war on several of the fighting fronts. And everywhere I had seen what lies behind the front, in the minds and hearts of people who are our allies.

I came back hopeful and encouraged by what I saw on the fronts themselves. In Egypt, General Montgomery showed me in September what he showed to General Rommel a month later. It was plain then, and I said so, that the days of the Afrika Korps were numbered, even though they were at the deepest point they ever reached in Egypt, literally a few miles from Alexandria and Cairo. The gallant and hard-fighting men of the Eighth Army have proved that General Montgomery was right in what he told me.

In Russia, at Rzhev, I saw Soviet soldiers pushing the Germans back on one small sector of the front. After I had talked to these soldiers, had seen their equipment, had sensed the spirit of the civilians behind the lines, and had interviewed German prisoners, I was convinced the Russians were not going to lose. And I said so. Stalingrad stands today, in the fourth month of siege, and her enemies are broken, in retreat. Winter has come across the north Caucasian steppe. Hitler has not taken Russian oil. Hitler has not taken Moscow. Hitler has not taken the Red army. And I say to you tonight on the basis of what I saw with my own eyes: He will not take them.

Stable Chinese Front

In China I saw a nation already five years at war. The front I saw there was a stable front. The Chinese were not retreating there or anywhere else on their vast battlefield against Japan. In places they were advancing in a military sense. And everywhere they were advancing in the sense that they were building with incredible industry, ingenuity and patience, the sinews of war which they need and which we cannot give them.

In Africa, I saw a combination of the skill and resources of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, the Free French and the United States. I naturally was proud of the performance of our planes and pilots and I shared the eager anticipation with which officers and men alike awaited the arrival of the new General Sherman tanks, only a few days before unloaded at the Suez. I visited General Brereton's camp of intrepid American aviators. These were our vanguard; men who were contributing daily to the sinking of German transports bringing aid and comfort to Rommel across the Mediterranean.

There Can Be a Real Peace

And then on the last lap of my journey I crossed Alaska and Canada. There, too, was a front. For there I saw the fine co-operation of American and Canadian engineers laying out airfields for vital air supply lines. There I saw them together building the Alaskan highway, the great war artery which will make possible the further encirclement of both the Japanese and the Germans.

I found encouragement and hope on all the fighting fronts. And I found the resolution to win the minds and hearts of the people behind those fronts. But I also found—and this troubled me greatly—I also found worry and doubt in the hearts and minds of the people behind those fronts. They were searching for a common purpose. This was plain in the questions they asked about America after the war, about Great Britain, about Russia. The whole world seemed to me in an eager, demanding, hungry, ambitious mood ready for incredible sacrifices if only to justify the sacrifices already made.

Europe in 1917 was probably in much the same mood. It is an inevitable corollary of blood and war weariness. Then, in 1917, Lenin gave the world one set of answers. A little later Wilson gave it another. Neither set of answers ever became blood-and-bone part of the war, but were super-imposed on it, in the peace. So neither set of answers redeemed the war or made it anything more than a costly fight for power. It ended with an armistice, not a real peace.

I do not believe this war need be the same. There are now, during the war, common purposes in the minds of men living as far apart as the citizens of Great Britain and the free commonwealth of nations, the Americans, the Russians and the Chinese. But we shall have to make articulate and real our common purposes.

I am saying to you in Canada—as I have said all over the world—that the people must define their purposes during the war. I am quite deliberately trying to provoke discussion of those purposes between the peoples of the various countries of the world. For I live in a constant dread that this war may end before the people of the world have come to a common understanding of what they fight for and what they hope for after the war is over.

I was a soldier in the last war and after that war was over, I saw our bright dreams disappear, our stirring slogans become the jests of the cynical and all because the fighting peoples did not arrive at any common post-war purpose while they fought. It must be our resolve to see that that does not happen again.

Millions have already died in this war and thousands more will go before it is over. Unless Britons and Canadians and Russians and Chinese and Americans and all our fighting Allies, in the common co-operation of war, find the instrumentalities and the methods of co-operative effort after the war, we, the people, have failed our time and our generation.

Our leaders, jointly and singly, have expressed some of our common aspiration. One of the finest expressions came only the other day from Chiang Kai-shek in a message to the western world, delivered through the Herald-Tribune forum in New York City. He concluded:

China's Intents

China has no desire to replace western imperialism in Asia with an oriental imperialism or isolationism of its own or of any one else. We hold that we must advance from the narrow idea of exclusive alliances and regional blocs, which in the end make for bigger and better wars, to effective organization of world unity. Unless real world co-operation replaces both isolationism and imperialism of whatever form in the new interdependent world of free nations, there will be no lasting security for you or for us.

Let me read you another statement of purpose, singularly explicit and exact:

Abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and integrity of their territories, liberation of enslaved nations and restoration of their sovereign rights, the right of every nation to arrange its affairs as it wishes, economic aid to nations that have suffered and assistance to them in attaining their material welfare, restoration of democratic liberties, the destruction of the Hitlerite regime.

Is that a statement by Winston Churchill or is it a statement by President Roosevelt? It might well have been written by the authors of the Atlantic Charter. It happens to be Stalin's definition of the objectives for which we fight. So he defined them Nov. 6, 1942, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the October revolution.

Other statements of purpose by our leaders have been phrased as hopes or intentions. This, Mr. Stalin calls a "program of action." A program for Britain and the British commonwealth of nations, for the United States and for Russia.

Now I am glad to read it to you again, each phrase and clause in it and ask you whether any citizen of any of the great democracies could find anything in it to which to object.

Abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and integrity of their territories, liberation of enslaved nations and restoration of their sovereign rights, the right of every nation to arrange its affairs as it wishes, economic aid to nations that have suffered and assistance to them in attaining their material welfare, restoration of democratic liberties, the destruction of the Hitlerite regime.

Should Apply to World

I, for my part, find one objection: Mr. Stalin limits his program of action to the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. It should be applied to the world.

We may ask: Does Stalin mean what he says? Some will point out that only two years ago Russia was in alliance of expediency with Germany. I make no defense of expediency, military, political, temporary or otherwise. For I believe the moral losses of expediency always far outweigh the temporary gains. And I believe that every drop of blood saved through expediency will be paid for by 20 drawn with the sword. But a Russian, feeling that by the German alliance his country was buying time, might well remind the democracies of Munich and of the 7,000,000 tons of the best grade of scrap iron my country shipped to Japan between 1937 and 1940.

Perhaps we can better measure the good faith of Stalin's statement in the light of the millions of Russians who have already died defending their fatherland and of the 70,000,000 who have become slaves of the Nazis; in those other millions of Russian men and women who are working feverishly 66 hours a week in factories and mines to forge and produce instruments of war for the fighters at the front; in the effort that went into the almost miraculous movement of great factories, hundreds of miles, that they might operate, uninterrupted, beyond Nazi reach. For it is in the attitude of the people that we may find the best interpretation of Stalin's purpose.

Ready to Carry Out Program?

And while we are questioning Russia's good faith, we might well ask ourselves—are we prepared to carry out our avowed programs? Are we willing to give our declared purposes reality? To do so will undoubtedly mean different methods for each of us. You in Canada know your own problems. We in the United States have ours. We must guard against the recurrence of dollar and pragmatic diplomacy.

We must guard against the use of the great moral force of our country not for the liberation of mankind but for the maintenance of the old international order—the pawning ground of the present struggle. We must educate ourselves to accept the economic changes which must take place in the world.

But most important, it remains for us to convince those people to whom we are promising freedom and opportunity, that we really believe what we declared to be self-evident truth in our declaration of independence: that all men are created equal. If we are to convince others of our good faith, we must see to it that racial and cultural and economic exclusiveness belong to the past, within, as well as without, our borders.

Our leaders have tried to state our purposes. Those purposes will not be accomplished merely by statements from leaders. It is the people who must bring them about—not after the war, but while we fight.

Must Win Peace

The people of the world must win this war. The people of the world must win the peace. And so I come to you tonight, not to plead for help for Mr. Stalin, or help for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. I ask you, as men and women, to give aid to the men and women of Russia. We are here to honor and to help a brave people who are our allies. For however much men may disagree with Russia's political economy, all men must recognize the superb fight her people have made in defense of their homeland.

Many among the democracies have feared and mistrusted Soviet Russia. They have dreaded the inroads of an economic order that would be destructive of their own. Such fear is weakness. Russia is neither going to eat us nor seduce us. That is—and this is something for us to think about—that is, unless our democratic institutions and our free economy become so frail through abuse and failure in practice as to make us soft and weak. The best answer to communism is a living, vibrant, fearless democracy—economic and social and political. All we need to do is to stand up and perform according to our professed ideals. Then these ideals will be safe.

No, we do not need to fear Russia. We need to learn to work with her against our common enemy, Hitler. We need to learn to work with her in the world after the war. For Russia is a dynamic country, a vital new society, a force that cannot be by-passed in any future world.

But today, she needs our help. Five million Russians have been killed, wounded or are missing. The great fertile farm lands of southwestern Russia are largely in Nazi hands. Their products are now feeding the enemy and their men and women are forced to be his slaves. Thousands of Russia's villages have been destroyed and their people are homeless. Her transportation system is overloaded; her factories, producing to the very limit, require the full output of her remaining oil fields and coal mines.

Food in Russia this winter will be scarce—perhaps worse than scarce. Fuel will be little known this winter in Russian homes. Even when I was in Moscow, women and children were gathering wood from 50 miles around to make a little warmth against the coming cold. Clothing, except for the army and essential war workers, is nearly gone.

Many vital medical supplies just don't exist. Russian women by the millions, side by side with their children, some of them as young as eight or ten, are manning war machines and running farms. Every ablebodied man is in the army or giving the maximum hours of hard work in war factories.

Such is Russia today, with the bitter long winter just ahead. We can help by sending medical supplies to ease pain and suffering. We can help by sending clothes to cover shivering bodies. We can show through our giving, the warm admiration we feel for such gallant fighters. That, too, will help.

The Russian people are turning to the democracies of the west for hope and aid. We must not fail them. For just as the African front is Russia's front, so Stalingrad and Moscow are our fronts. And the Russian people behind those fronts, who are our allies today, must be our friends tomorrow.

It is with them that we must work to make this war what their leader has called it: "A great war of liberation."

Chaplin Asks End To Anti-Sovietism

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Nov. 27

Charlie Chaplin, veteran screen comic turned sober orator, pleaded Tuesday night, "If we want to win this war, if we want to have the full co-operation of Russia, let us stop this anti-Communist propaganda."

The actor addressed a "salute to our Russian ally" rally in Orchestra Hall on the ninth anniversary of establishment of American-Soviet diplomatic relations.

The war, he said, has taught the United States truths about Russia.

One President Honors Another

Wide World

President of Ecuador Receives Honorary Degree

Dr. Clyde H. Marvin (left), President of George Washington University in Washington, confers the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on President Carlos Alberto Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador (center) in the presence of Capt. Colon Eloy Alfaro (right), Ecuadorian Ambassador to the United States.

Capital Turns Out En Masse To Fete Ecuador's President

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—President Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador was the guest of honor at a reception that turned out to be the biggest party in the history of modern Washington.

It was given by the Ecuadorian Ambassador, Capt. Eloy Alfaro, at the Pan-American Building in a Latin-American atmosphere that drew important names in diplomacy, government, the military services and society.

There were such "names" as Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State . . . Senora de Espil, the American-born wife of the Argentine Ambassador and often described as one of the world's best dressed women . . . Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador, and Madame Litvinov, wearing a handsome soft fur cape . . . Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of President Wilson . . . Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Mrs. Welles . . . Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

They strode down the line of guests amid the very latest in millinery creations including the very newest of new hats trimmed with ostrich feathers.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief-of-Staff of the U. S. Army, and Mrs. Marshall, attended, as did Admiral William D. Leahy, President Roosevelt's personal Chief-of-Staff. Present, too, was Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, Co-ordinator of the Inter-American Defense Board. There were many members of the clergy.

A tall, slim blond chap in a civilian overcoat with a stand-up collar was the Archduke Felix of Austria. There were United States Senators—Capper of Kansas; Chandler of Kentucky; Chavez of New Mexico. Secretary of Navy Knox and Mrs. Knox were among early arrivals. Later came Supreme Court Justice Jackson and Mrs. Jackson.

President Arroyo arrived early to unveil in a simple ceremony the bust of Ecuador's national hero, Francisco Javier Eugenio Espejo, scientist and patriot, which has been placed in the Hall of Heroes on the second floor of the Pan-American Building. Afterward, for an hour and 50 minutes, he stood beside it to greet guests—some estimates were as high as 4,000.

Middies Get a Goat

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 27 (AP)—President Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador, recalling that the Ecuadorian Ambassador once gave the West Point Cadets a mule, decided to balance the scales by giving the Annapolis Midshipmen a goat.

An order telling about the gift was read the midshipmen yesterday after they paraded in President Arroyo's honor. It stated that the President of Ecuador had learned that Ecuadorian Ambassador Capt. Eloy Alfaro, an alumnus of West Point, had presented a mule to the Cadets and in order that no partiality be shown he would send the midshipmen a goat.

Court to Act On Nazi Spies In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Government has forwarded to the Argentine Federal Court the evidence gathered thus far in its nation-wide investgation of American charges of the existence of Axis espionage in Argentina.

The matter was sent to the courts "to determine whether there has been a crime committed that is punishable under the penal code," explained Miguel Culaciati, Interior Minister, in announcing his decision to invoke judicial intervention.

Political observers interpreted this move to signify the investigation has reached a point where it is ready for prosecution. One high Government source said earlier that "a whole truckload" of potential evidence had been seized already.

Señor Culaciati told newspapermen that "the investigations made by police have been passed to the Federal Court to study." Well-informed quarters said the Court would be asked thereby to "qualify" the crimes in order to determine under what statute the prosecution should proceed.

The Ministries of War, Navy, and Foreign Relations have been co-operating with the Ministry of the Interior in the inquiry under the direction of Gen. Domingo Martinez, Chief of the capital's Police. Members of the Foreign Office's Translation Staff have been working on documents, books and papers seized in raids on various German properties.

While the Democratic Press published unconfirmed reports that the Foreign Office is considering declaring the German Naval Attaché, Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, persona non grata, the German Chargé d'Affaires, Erich Otto Meynen, made his second visit to the Chancellory in two days.

Roberto Gache, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, however, would only say Herr Meynen came to protest against certain motion pictures offensive to the German Government.

Newspapers have reported Johann Jacob Napp, alleged spy, has named Captain Niebuhr as his superior. One source, commenting on this, said the Napp statements were "clear and definite in scope."

Negro Soldiers Fight In Phoenix Streets

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 27 (AP)—Two persons were killed and at least 12 wounded early today in a three-hour gun battle between Negro soldiers and military and civilian police.

Police Chief Don Steward said the melee started when a Negro military policeman attempted to arrest a recalcitrant. The riot brought more than 100 military and civilian police officers to the scene, and 28 blocks were placed under Army control. Mr. Steward emphasized that it was entirely a Negro affair.

Available executive officers at the encampment where the Negro soldiers were stationed had no comment. Newsmen were referred to Col. Fred Ellis, regimental commander, who was called when the trouble started.

Over 50,000,000 Americans Buy Bonds

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 27

The Treasury announced Nov. 25 that more than 50,000,000 Americans have purchased war savings bonds—setting a record for participation in war financing—and that most of the purchases were made by small wage earners.

"More than 112,000,000 series E bonds are now in the hands of the American people," the department said. "Of the number, 90,000,000 are in the $25 and $50 denominations."

More than 22,000,000 workers are buying bonds under the pay roll savings plan, the announcement said.

Qualified High Seniors May Enter Stanford U.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Stanford University has decided to accept exceptional students who have qualified for the senior year of high school.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, chancellor, said students with one year of college training would be more likely to complete their education after the war than those who leave for military experience without college experience.

The plan was approved by the Stanford Board of Trustees. The students will be accepted as freshmen and will be given first year college courses.

No Delay in Gas Rationing Despite Growing Protests

Continued from Page 1

denied that he had ever called it "subversive." Expressing his feeling for the sincerely-distressed farmer, he said he had advised that county agents make final determination of the amount of gasoline each farmer needs. "I take the position that local rationing boards shouldn't be so circumscribed that they can't operate wisely. A man's neighbors can do the job better than if it were directed from Washington," he told the Committee.

Mr. Henderson assured the Committee that farmers in the East have received all the gasoline they need to get their crops to market and said that farmers in the West would be classed as essential producers along with war plant workers.

The OPA chief's voice rose as reference was made to the post card campaign. "They don't realize what they are doing," he leclared. "They are undermining the people's confidence and in the end the success of our program depends on confidence in local rationing boards.

Baruch Report

As conclusive proof of the need for the nation-wide gas rationing, the witnesses kept reverting back to the Baruch rubber report which called gas rationing "the only way of saving rubber" and pointed out that "every way of avoiding this method was explored but it was found to be inescapable."

Declaring that it is better to be "safe than sorry," Mr. Jeffers reiterated to the Committee that the nation's future rubber supply depends upon the progress of synthetic rubber, now competing with high octane airplane gasoline for manufacturing materials. He estimated that by the spring of 1944, the country should be "well on its way to getting enough synthetic rubber for essential civilian uses" but emphasized that there are still a great many "ifs" in synthetic rubber production.

"We dare not take chances with this material which is so vital to modern warfare," he declared.

Mr. Jeffers said he had advised Mr. Henderson, in setting up nation-wide rationing, to instruct local boards to adopt an attitude that would not result in any unnecessary delay or tie-up in war production, either on the farm or in the factory.

As against a normal requirement of 48,000,000 new tires, the nation in 1943 will have only 30,000,000 of all kinds, including recaps, according to Mr. Jeffers' estimates.

"In the light of this circumstance," he said, "I can see no way around drastic conservation of the largest stockpile of rubber we have, the million tons in tires now in service."

With Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman on the stand, the Committee delved into the public conveyance situation. It was pointed out, in the words of one Committee member, that the nation's problem is "to get essential workers to their jobs and to keep them off the bus."

The President's insistence that nation-wide gas rationing be put into effect on schedule was contained in a letter to Mr. Jeffers and Mr. Henderson which said in part:

"With every day that passes, our need for this rubber conservation measure grows more acute. It is the Army's need and the Navy's need. They must have rubber. We, as civilians, must conserve our tires."

Mr. Roosevelt quoted the Baruch Committee's report to the effect that the existing rubber situation is so dangerous that "unless corrective measures are taken immediately this country will face both a military and civilian collapse."

"Since then," he added, "the situation has become more acute, not less. Since then our military requirements for rubber have become greater, not smaller.

Nonessential Driving

"Since then many tons of precious rubber have been lost through driving not essential to the war effort. We must keep every pound we can on our wheels to maintain our wartime transportation system.

"We must do everything within our power to see that the program starts Dec. 1 because victory must not be delayed through failure to support our fighting forces."

Following up the President's message, Mr. Jeffers made a radio talk in which he charged that the public is being told a number of things that are not true "in order that some downtown merchants and some gasoline jobbers may continue to enjoy 'business-as-usual.'"

Mexico's Break With Vichy Wins Solid Home Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—President Avila Camacho's breaking of relations between Mexico and the Vichy Government has been bracked by the solid support of the Mexican Government has been backed by by the Mexican press. On every side the President's words have been echoed when he said that the break is with the Vichy Government and not the French people, because "Mexico has always trusted and loved France."

Both Houses of Congress have devoted sessions to praise of the President's attitude, and the Senate rendered him a vote of confidence "for his breaking relations with Vichy, whose Government does not interpret the sentiment of the French people." His action was termed "another affirmation of the democratic policy in international matters supported by his Government."

Since Mexico's break with Vichy Nov. 9, the Senate has sent a message to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, expressing "faith in the triumph of heroic and eternal France."

"Mexico is sure that the disembarkation of American forces in French colonial territory is not for conquest, but only to seek . . . to eliminate the danger for America by assuring that the democracies of French Africa are not converted into a base of Nazi operations. . . . The Mexican Senate sends you, as champion of the rebellious spirit of the authentic France, spiritual 'patria' of humanity, assurance of the solidarity of the Mexican people with the brave men who give their all generously under the banners of freedom."

In editorials, and in Congressional discussions, Mexico's debt to France as her "teacher in the fights for liberty" has been pointed out. Alejandro Carrillo, Liberal Deputy, said that reading between the lines of Mexican history one could not fail to see the influence France had exerted in all the great epic events of the Mexican people. If the torch of liberty had not flamed in France, the movement of Independence in Mexico, which culminated in 1810 in freedom from Spain, would not have developed, he said.

The President in his radio address rebuked the Vichy Government for its stand in the face of the American invasion of Africa.

"Until today," he said, "we have kept the conviction that the Administration of the French State, under pressure of the aggressor bayonets, could not find an avenue to defend its lost liberties. Unfortunately, the attitude assumed by the Vichy Government toward the action of the democracies in Africa, has come to prove sadly that this Government does not represent the free spirit of France. In such a case, Mexico considers that it cannot sustain for longer time a situation which does not correspond to the international truth, and sees itself breaking diplomatic relations with the subjugated authorities who have ordered combat to our allies."

The French Colony in Mexico supports the President's policy completely, according to George Pinson, Chairman of a delegation sent by the colony to the President. The President told the delegation that the French are welcome here and should feel more secure than ever. Mexico is ready to help France regain its liberty, sovereignty and greatness, he said.

"France's hope for freedom in the new lineup of positions in Europe was discussed in a radio address by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, at which George S. Messersmith, Ambassador for the United States in Mexico, was guest of honor.

Dr. Padilla said that at this time when "a master work of strategy, audacity and heroism" has resulted in a great victory for the democracies, our eyes turn to France. The United Nations wish no victory in which France does not participate, he said quoting the words of the President of Mexico.

The Government of Switzerland has accepted the representation of Mexico before the Vichy Government, making this acceptance known here through Rolf Arfwedson, Chargé d'Affairs for Switzerland in Mexico. Switzerland is also Mexico's representative before the German Government.

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Palm Springs Ideal for Tire-Less Traveler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Palm Springs, Calif.

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

The tire-less traveler in these rationed days finds abundance of welcome at Palm Springs. The coastal dimout may have restricted his normal nocturnal going-about habits, and a rationing board may have said so much and no more regarding his gasoline allotment, and here, under the shadow of Mount San Jacinto, he sees that it is as though winter, war, and the world's doings generally had been asked for the password and hadn't given the right one.

Not that Palm Springs, long a favorite desert resort with people who believe they don't have to be un-lazy all of the time, is unaware of the war. There are Army camps so close to it that during the winter months this is an ideal spot for relatives visiting the men in the armed forces stationed near here to stay. The Army has given the whole village a distinctly military tone by converting the popular El Mirador Hotel into Torney General Hospital.

Nevertheless, Palm Springs still offers all the makings of a grand holiday. The desert and the colorful mountains behind it see that it does. Two-mile-high Mount San Jacinto gives a snowcapped backdrop to a scene that through winter months of almost constant sunshine is high-lighted by brilliant flowers growing against the sands and exotic palm trees.

Railroad and Bus Facilities

This place is reachable, even in wartime. If it is not feasible, in these patriotic days, to motor from Los Angeles or San Diego, the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Pacific Greyhound Bus supply regular and adequate transportation. Accommodations are of the best.

Provision for entertaining from 3,000 to 5,000 persons at a time here is represented by hotels offering a wide choice of services, by apartment houses, and by rentable dwellings large or small. There are no tourist cabins. The Palm Springs Chamber of Commerce and leading travel agencies anywhere are glad to help the prospective visitor obtain reservations.

The Southern Pacific schedules four trains daily from Los Angeles to Palm Springs, and the trip of 105 miles requires about three hours. The Greyhound busses take an hour longer, making the run four times a day. From San Diego, travelers do well to go by frequent trains and busses via Los Angeles. Direct connections for Palm Springs can be arranged for trains coming from the East.

Once arrived, the visitor finds that he has come to one place where transportation simply is no problem. In fact, an automobile in Palm Springs would be just about as necessary as a lawn-mower on the ocean. Walking and cycling are the best ways to get about, and the alternative, liked by city folk who come here to get away from bustle, is not to get about at all but just to lounge.

With the average noon temperature from November to May hovering close to 81 degrees—nights, incidentally, average close to 45 degrees—the person who just wants "to lie around and let the rest of the world go by," as the advertisements say, has found the perfect place to do it.

Canyons Sure to Call

But the beauty of the canyons is bound to call him, and either he may rent a bicycle by the day for sight-seeing or discover that "Shanks' Mare," perhaps too long stabled, is a capable steed.

Palm, Murray, and Andreas Canyons, at short distances from the village, comprise a wonderland that is filled with ancient palms whose origin is shrouded in mystery. These canyons, with their mountain-fed brooks, Tahquitz Canyon with its majestic rock formations and its dramatic waterfall, are full of legend and adventure for hiker and picnicker.

These are riding horses to be had for desert canters or for the picturesque trails which lead up into these canyons.

There are swimming pools for swimmers, tennis and badminton courts for devotees of the net, golf for golfers, dancing for dancers—and, schools for children.

The Palm Springs parade of events for this coming winter leads off with the annual Dog Show held at the Desert Inn in December. Tennis tournaments are scheduled for January, the men's golf tournament for February. After that come the Horse Show, the annual and gay Desert Circus, and the Spring Waltz Festival. This is one western resort which will doubtless keep to its plans, for its favored situation behind mountains, which even the mists from the Pacific cannot cross, seems to place it outside the pale of necessary war restrictions.

Manpower Job May Result In Cabinet Shift

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—A plan to solve the manpower situation is being advanced, a competent source said today, in a way which would involve changes in the President's Cabinet. Should it go through, he reported, functions of the War Manpower Commission would be transferred to the Labor Department and Harold L. Ickes would become Secretary of Labor instead of Interior Secretary.

Paul V. McNutt, now Manpower Chief and Federal Security Administrator, would succeed Secretary Ickes at Interior, and Frances Perkins, now Secretary of Labor, would become Federal Security head, if the plan is adopted.

When Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary, was asked today about the Cabinet shift reports, he replied:

"The President told me yesterday afternoon that he had the whole thing (manpower) under study but had reached no decision."

Asked when a decision was likely, Mr. Early said he did not know. He added that Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court, who has been assisting the Chief Executive in the manpower study, had returned to Washington for further conferences.

The authority who spoke of the possible changes, who cannot be quoted by name, said he understood Mr. Rosenman was preparing an executive order which would make manpower control a Labor Department function.

Saying there was sound basis for the reports, he added there was uncertainty in some degree whether Secretary Ickes would accept the combined job.

Football Crowds Laugh at Rubber

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27 (AP)—Crowds at recent football games in the Midwest "did not indicate that people were taking the rubber shortage seriously" the Regional OPA Office here asserted today, replying to critics of the OPA's mileage rationing program.

"Ohio State and Illinois played to an estimated 68,000 in Cleveland," the OPA added. "Notre Dame and Michigan drew a crowd of 57,000 in South Bend people did not walk to these games. Traffic conditions in the host cities indicated that they rode to and from on critical rubber."

"Any argument that voluntary mileage restrictions will do the job doesn't face the facts," the OPA declared, adding: "too many still speed, and too many still drive alone. Just look around you as you drive to factory or office, and you won't dispute this statement."

Stimson Scans War Fronts; No Easy Task in Tunisia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Reviewing Allied offensives on fronts around the world, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson today said that the Russian counterattack against German siege forces was "particularly remarkable," with every indication that the Germans had suffered a major reverse.

In North Africa, the Secretary told his press conference, British-American and French forces in Tunisia were gathering their strength for a final smash at strongly held Axis positions, while Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's fleeing Afrika Korps was expected to make a determined stand at El Agheila in Libya.

The Australian and American troops under Gen. Douglas MacArthur have "cornered" a considerable number of Japanese in a pocket on the northern coast of New Guinea, Mr. Stimson said, and the feat of General MacArthur's troops in fighting their war through the dense jungles was "one of the outstanding operations of the war."

Mr. Stimson said that the Germans were believed to have between 12,000 and 15,000 troops occupying a strip 30 to 35 miles along the Gulf of Tunis, including the cities of Bizerte, Tunis, Sfax, and Gabes, all of which have excellent airports.

The Axis appeared to have brought in about one division of troops by air from France, Italy, and Sicily, and some Italian troops also arrived from Tripoli, while a relatively small number of Italians was brought in by destroyers, he said.

The mountainous terrain of Tunisia, the Secretary commented, is favorable for defense, but the Allied command is now building up an assault force.

The Germans are occupying strong positions, Mr. Stimson said, and a stiff fight may be expected before the troops under British Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson succeed in driving the Axis out of Tunisia.

The final assault, the Secretary said, involves the organization of large-scale movements of men and supplies for several hundred miles from Algeria, and these efforts are subject to frequent aerial attack by the Axis from Sicily and Sardinia. In addition to the usual bombing, he said, Axis planes have been dropping thousands of pyramidal spikes designed to puncture the tires of airplanes and motor vehicles, and also have been scattering so-called booby bombs—such as wallets, watches, notebooks and clocks which explode when they are picked up.

The Allied forces, he said, have received excellent co-operation from all elements of the French in North Africa.

The Secretary said that the British Eighth Army's pursuit of Marshal Rommel in Libya had been retarded somewhat by adverse weather, with heavy rains interfering with motor supply movements and air operations. He said it was probable that the Germans had a considerable quantity of supplies of all kinds in the vicinity of El Agheila where a narrow strip between the sea and the salt marshes provides an excellent defensive spot.

The situation in the Solomon Islands, Mr. Stimson said, had been altered considerably by Admiral Halsey's "remarkable victory," but a considerable struggle was ahead before the Japanese were driven off Guadalcanal. And in all probability the Japanese would strike again in the Solomons area.

Winter weather has interfered to a large degree with operations in the Aleutians, he said, but American fliers "are taking advantage of every good day to make the Japanese at Kiska as uncomfortable as possible."

Twelve U. S. Fliers Are Included Among R. A. F. Internees in Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Twelve Americans are among the "several thousand" Royal Air Force fliers now interned at Stalag Luft III, a prison camp somewhere in Germany which is visited regularly by representatives of the War Prisoners Aid of the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Council of the Y.M.C.A., reported today.

The prisoners are housed in a pine grove in two separate sections, one for officers and one for men. Modern wooden braracks have been erected, and there is a common room usable for studies, music or meetings, together with a 5,000 volume library, the report said. Eighteen study courses have been planned by the Prisoners' Educational Committee, most of them dealing with technical subjects although six are language courses.

"Books have been ordered and the Y. M. C. A. Secretary promised to secure exercise books in Sweden, as well as writing paper, drawing blocks, etc.," the report continued "The interest in sports is particularly keen, the sports ground covers 7,000 square meters and there they can play football and cricket, but much more sports equipment is still needed."

Three chaplains attend to the men's religious needs, Church of England Clergymen and one Roman Catholic Priest. A 21-piece camp orchestra and nine-man jazz band have been formed, and musical instruments and sheet music have been ordered, the report adds.

Americans listed at the camp include Lieut. Col. A. P. Clark, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Lieut. J. E. Dunn, Hamden, Conn., and Pilot Officers N. A. Skinner, Webb City, Mo.; B. W. Meter, Watertown, Wis.; W. L. C. Jones, Parkton, Md.; G. C. Daniel, Skiatook, Okla.; R. D. Shuman, Statesboro, Ga.; W. H. Nichols, San Carlos, Calif.; N. R. Fessler, Los Altos, Calif.; W. D. Geiger, Pasadena, Calif.; S. W. Webster, Scarswood, N. Y., and W. F. Ash, of Dallas, Texas.

P-51 Is Called Best Fighter Plane for '43

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Maj. Thomas Hitchcock reported Nov. 26 that in the opinion of both American and British fliers the United States P-51 fighter, known to the British as the Mustang, will be the best fighter plane for 1943.

Major Hitchcock, famous polo player and World War I flier, has been in England for seven months as Assistant Military Attache for Air and has made a study of fighter planes now in service or in the blueprint stage.

The Major, who was the youngest member of the famed Lafayette Escadrille in World War I, said of the Mustang:

"It's best described as a 'pilot's airplane.' It's very fast and handles beautifully at high speeds. Fliers feel that they have always known how to fly the plane after they've been in it only a few moments."

He also praised American fliers, saying they "are good and are giving all they have to keep control of the air for us.

"This is not easy, nor is it easy to equip them with a fighter plane better than the best the Germans can make.

"We are drawing freely and indiscriminately on the engineering skill and productive power of both England and the United States to beat the Germans in the race for air superiority," Major Hitchcock said in an interview made public by the War Department.

More Saluting to Do By Army Enlisted Men

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Enlisted men of the Army have some more saluting to do under a War Department ruling just announced.

It decreed that warrant officers and flight officers now are entitled to the salute and other courtesies normally granted commissioned officers.

Chief warrant officers and warrant officers, junior grade, rank immediately below second lieutenants. Flight officers rank with junior grade warrant officers.

Jewish Day of Prayer Protesting Atrocities

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, said Nov. 25 a special conference committee of International Jewish Organization had set Dec. 13 as a day of mourning, fasting and prayer in protest against a new Nazi anti-Jewish atrocity program of which he had proof from the State Department.

Asserting that he was authorized by the State Department to disclose details of the program which Dr. Wise said would mean annihilation for 5,000,000 Jews in Hitler-dominated Europe, the New York rabbi said he was publicizing the information to "win the support of a Christian world so that its leaders may intervene and protest the horrible treatment of Jews in Hitler Europe."

Dr. Wise, who told in Washington of some of the atrocities which he claimed had been confirmed, said he had "reason to believe someone in Washington will have something to say in a very few days."

Victory Bus Stops Urged For Old 'Skip' Variety

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, is urging transit companies to reduce the number of passenger stops on bus and street car routes.

Mr. Eastman said "Victory stops," which used to be called "skip stops," not only save rubber and gasoline, but give the public a faster ride.

Plan for Postwar Britain To Include Social Changes

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Sir William Beveridge's "blueprint" for a better Britain, healthier, happier, better fed and more secure, is to be made public next Wednesday.

The "blueprint" is a 100,000-word document containing proposals on the reconstruction of Britain's social insurance and allied services. It has been 17 months in the making by a Government Commission headed by Sir William, noted economist.

In the words of Sir William, the Director of most of Britain's social legislation for 30 years, the report covers pensions, unemployment, workmen's compensation, sickness, widowhood, housing, orphanhood and schooling.

Newspapers more than a month ago had forecast that the outstanding proposals of the report would be those covering insurance for all workers and the appointment of a Minister of Social Security, who would be responsible for settlement of unemployment proolems, pensions, medical services and workmen's compensation.

The report is to be submitted to Parliament by Sir William Jowitt Paymaster General, who is in charge of postwar reconstruction.

Among other things, the report is understood to deal at length with methods of maintaining employment, possibly through a general economic staff responsible to the State.

Plans also are provided, it was reported, for compensation during illness and specialist and general hospital treatment for the sick in all income brackets.

The Beveridge Committee's findings, if adopted, will revolutionize the whole social security structure. One of the most heated domestic parliamentary debates since the war started may be precipitated by the report, however, observers said.

'Hi' City Does a Real Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Alhambra, Calif.

Alhambra is making friends with people in every part of the country.

This results from something thoughtful it is doing for servicemen. Paulson Visel, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is back of the project, but it is being carried on with enthusiasm by clubs, service organizations and citizens generally.

The project is this: Alhambra people, like others, are giving rides to soldiers, sailors, and Marines. In the glove compartment of their cars they carry a specially designed stamped postal, which they invite their passengers to address to their parents or someone else near home. Then the Alhambra people write a little note on the back of the postcard, telling the boy's folks they have met their son or friend and how fine he is looking.

On the face of the card, this message is printed at the left of the address space provided on Government postals: "This card comes to you from Alhambra, Los Angeles County, California, U. S. A.—the friendly 'Hi' Neighbor City in delightful San Gabriel Valley. We are proud of our homes, industries, and prosperous surroundings — but more proud of our boys (along with yours, in our fighting forces. We know you also are happy in extending the same courtesies to them."

One autoist wrote such a message as the following to a boy's mother in Florida: "We were happy to meet your boy. He was on leave—looks fine, and was in high spirits. You should be proud of him. Lots of good luck to you both."

A letter acknowledged that little message, a letter of genuine thanks that included a heartfelt invitation for the senders to remember how welcome they would be in a particular Florida home should they ever come that way.

Alhambra calls itself the "'Hi' Neighbor City" because it is a regular feature of its community program in these times to promote friendliness among its own citizens. Last summer, through arrangements made by block wardens, literally thousands of backyard get-together picnics were arranged throughout the town. Over a hundred permits were taken out to allow blocking off streets for neighborhood dances.

For its own boys going to war, Alhambra has arranged a little ceremony that only takes three minutes or so—a gathering at the streetcar when the drafted lads go away. The Mayor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and the President of the Alhambra Clergy Association say good-bye in an informal friendly way. Each draftee is given a card he can use as a letter of introduction to good people everywhere from the officials of his home city.

Kimmis Hendrick

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Friday, November 27, 1942

Australia Now Recognizes Value Of Woman's Land Army In War Program

By Linda Littlejohn

Former Director of the WANS—the Women's Australian National Services.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Competition for labor of all kinds has become a real problem but full value of women's work has not yet been realized.

In Great Britain in the last war women on the land made a valuable contribution so that this war saw them called promptly to this service again. Australia waited nearly a year before she began to think of women on the land and there was much convention and prejudice to be overcome before any such movement was taken seriously. And now America is facing her land problem and once again the same difficulties present themselves: Can one attract the girls to this work, are they equal to it and will the farmers accept them?

One solution must be to call on the women to aid in this work. This season high school girls and women voluntered and gave satisfactory help in "seasonal" work such as fruit and vegetable picking, but this haphazard method of recruiting for the nation's food basket will not suffice, In such instances some are attracted by the novelty of the work, others by a real desire to aid the war effort. In the first category, those who find they can stand up to fairly strenuous daily labor seek permanent war work in the many fields now open to women.

Needs Official Status

Thus the solution seems to be the creation of a Woman's Land Army, with an official status given to it as to other divisions of women employed in war work. This need for official status has been clearly realized in the task of popularizing "Women on the Land" in Australia. Thus some of the problems and how they have been met may prove interesting.

The first difficulty is to persuade the farmers to accept women workers but this difficulty soon settles itself, for those who will not take women are sure to find themselves without labor at all. So, in spite of some personal hostility to the idea, there are today in Australia very few farmers who refuse to accept women on their farms.

The second problem is to get recruits for the Land Army. The competition with the other services is terrific. The Army, the Navy and the Air Force naturally attract most, but there are many who turn to Red Cross work, to canteens and hostel work. All these services have uniforms, the first three Army, Navy and Air Force, with all wearing apparel, and keep, entirely supplied by the Government. Their "glamour" appeal is great. The Land Army has nothing glamourous to offer. Another handicap for the Land Army is that all the other services bring the women in touch with the men in the services while Land Army does not.

It was my privilege in Australia to be a Director of the WANS—the Women's Australian National Services. This body trained women from the early days of the war long before the military authorities accepted women in any sphere at all—so that when the time came, as we knew it would, when women would be called to the services, they would be fitted to be drafted rapidly into responsible positions. This work has now been widely approved by all military authorities and the WANS are still functioning in increasing numbers. The Land Army began as, and because of its great success is to remain, a Department of the WANS, so I was able to observe from the very beginning its difficulties and how to overcome them.

The Land Army originated in the State of New South Wales. Here it received its tryout, and, on the basis of this experiment, the Land Army is now to be a Federal project, with as uniform a set-up as is possible, taking into consideration the divergent areas of the country in which its members will serve.

The main problems in such an organization are, the training of the girls, the placing of them, fixing of their wages in relation to what men had been getting and making the girls realize that the Land Army is also an essential war work and if approached in the right spirit could be just as valuable as other branches of war service.

Short Training Period

When possible, we found it advisable to send all recruits to a land camp for ten days, merely to teach them discipline, punctuality and community living and working. It also enabled us to weed out undesirables. This, however, was not always feasible and the girls were then sent direct to their employers who themselves undertook to train them in their work.

But we safeguarded their living conditions. We began in fairly well-populated districts so the girls could work on the farms in the daytime and return to the hostels at night. This was satisfactory as far as it went but the project still grew and new plans had to be formulated. We found it inadvisable to try to supply individual girls, because we could not inspect far-away places requiring only one or two hands, nor could we risk sending girls to ranches miles from a town, where we were uncertain of the set-up or conditions of the home.

We concentrated therefore on areas where there were large fruit and vegetable farms and where canneries were operating. The girls could thus be employed in the canneries when the picking season closed. We were most particular as to the accommodation provided for the girls and in most cases the employers were required to set up dormitories, washrooms, messrooms, and kitchens. In the WANS we had already trained women as canteen cooks, as quartermasters and leaders of groups; so we had a good personnel available to act as matrons of the many groups of girls and as far as possible one matron went with every thirty girls.

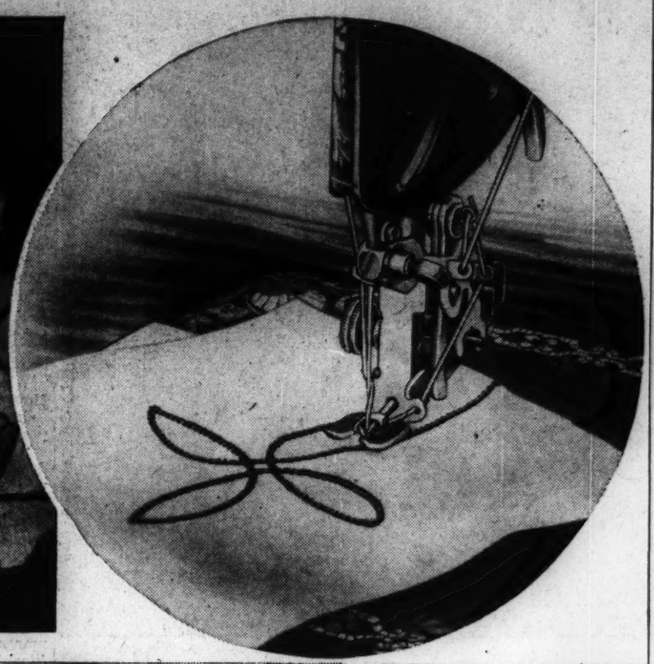
Do Many Kinds of Jobs

The classes of rural work most suitable for women seem to be: in the fruit industry picking, grading, packing, pruning, and transport. In dairying and livestock industries, milking, caring for dairy premises and utensils, feeding livestock and transport. In general farming, driving tractors and trucks, header operations, sewing bags, and growing, picking, and packing vegetables. In home duties assisting the wives of enlisted men, thus releasing these wives for work on the farms.

The Land Army has already raised the standard of rural accommodation as well as wages and this in itself has been a contribution both to women's work and to national well-being.

The Federal Government has now recognized this body in all States and will give a grant of money for its administration.

And to enable it to compete with the attractions of the other services the Government has also agreed to issue to the Land Army a working kit which will consist of jodhpurs, bib and brace, shirt, and cardigan, gum boots, mackintosh, overcoat and gloves.



(Above) This pretty luncheon set can easily be made in an afternoon on your sewing machine as shown at the right. (Below) A tufted rug like the one shown here can also be made on your machine with the use of the handicraft guide attachment. It can be made in a variety of plain colors, or even in duo-tone striped yarns. In most communities there may be found a sewing center, maintained by a large sewing machine company, giving instructions in such work.

There's Adventure in Cooking When You Use Spices

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you "discovered" your spice shelf and what a help it can be in making meatless dishes something of an adventure? There's curry powder, for instance, often overlooked, but a real flavor delight and unexcelled for adding "something new" to almost any main dish.

Curry powder is a mixture of aromatic spices with fascinating names—coriander, pepper, cumin, ginger, fenegreek seed and lime juice, with turmeric as the base. Fortunately for us, a little bit goes a long way, for most of these spices come from war-torn lands, from Africa, Morocco, and the Orient, also from Jamaica and India.

We like: a dash of curry in the usual scrambled eggs; in cream sauce for peas served with plenty of hot toast. A mere speck does wonders for humdrum cream of potato soup, and added to cheese sauce it has a tang that gives new zest to familiar vegetables. Lamb stew with vegetables is a natural background for the spice. We even put a whiff in prosaic macaroni and cheese. In each case, discretion is the rule!

If you have explored the mysteries of an Indian restaurant, you know that there are always several types of curry on the menu—chicken, lamb, shrimp or fish being the most common. These come in degrees—mild (for beginners), medium (for more hardy souls), and hot (for old-timers).

With us, it's an oft-repeated favorite, and we like it hot with plenty of chutney served on the side, but start your experiment with small amounts. Today's recipes are from a collection of our own special favorites, gathered over a period of several years.

Indian Curry

(Medium)

1½ pounds breast or neck of lamb or veal
boiling water
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon curry powder
¼ cup cold water
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
3 cups boiled rice (preferably the brown, unpolished)

Wipe meat and cut into small pieces. Cover with boiling water and simmer in a heavy, covered pot 1½ to 2 hours, until tender. When half done, add salt. Blend flour, curry powder and water to make a smooth paste and use to thicken stock. Add parsley. Serve in a rice ring or over rice. Garnish with sliced hard-cooked eggs, if desired. Serves 6.

Butterfly Shrimp Curry

1½ pounds fresh shrimps
3 cups shrimp stock
3 chicken bouillon cubes
1 tablespoon curry powder
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons butter
5 cups hot, cooked rice

Remove shells from shrimp. Run a sharp, pointed knife along the intestinal vein. Hold shrimps under running cold water to remove the vein and to make the butterfly shape. Drop into rapidly boiling water with a celery stalk, a sprig of parsley, and a bay leaf. Cook about 15 minutes, until shrimps are completely pink. Drain, reserving stock. Strain stock, add bouillon cubes and heat, stirring until cubes are thoroughly dissolved. Blend curry powder, salt, and flour. Melt butter, stir in curry powder mixture. Gradually stir in stock and cook over low heat until smooth and slightly thickened, stirring constantly. Add shrimps. Pack rice into well-greased ring mold and bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) about 15 minutes. Unmold and fill center with shrimps. Garnish with parsley. Serves 6.

Curry Mayonnaise

⅔ cup mayonnaise
¼ teaspoon curry powder

Blend, beat well. Serve on meat or fish salads. It's a wonderful "dresser-upper" for that little bit of leftover meat.

Note: To make Curry French Dressing, add ¼ teaspoon curry powder to the spices in your usual French dressing.

Curried Luncheon Eggs

3 hard-cooked eggs
2 cups medium white sauce
¼ teaspoon or more curry powder

Add curry powder to hot white sauce. Beat until thoroughly blended. Slice or quarter hard-cooked eggs into sauce. Serve on hot, cooked rice. Serves 4. A tossed green salad completes the luncheon.

Meatless Curry

(A "Meatless Thursday" special)

1 pound lentils
3 large onions, sliced
6 tablespoons bacon fat
about 3 tablespoons curry powder
2 tablespoons cold water

Wash and soak lentils overnight. Drain. Cook in covered pan in a large amount of boiling, salted water 2 to 3 hours, or until tender. Drain and put through sieve or ricer. (A ricer works better.) Lightly brown sliced onions in the bacon fat. Remove onions from fat. Blend curry powder with cold water and add to fat. Add lentils. Heat thoroughly. Serve over boiled rice, or plain, topped with the fried onions. Serves 8.

For quick-cooking lentils, follow cooking directions on the package.

Equalized Pay For Women

By the Associated Press

Washington

The War Labor Board has authorized employers to equalize the wages of women with those of men for comparable quality and quantity of work, without prior Board approval.

This authority was given in General Order 16. The adjustments made in women's pay under this order, however, must be reported to the Board, and in no case may the increases be used as a basis for higher price ceilings.

The Board also announced it had delegated to the Secretary of War the power to rule upon all wage and salary adjustments of the more than 1,000,000 civilian employees in the United States and Alaska employed by the War Department, the Army exchange services, and Government-owned, privately-operated facilities of the War Department. Wages and salaries fixed by statute are exempt.

In another order issued today (General Order 15) the Board empowered impartial chairmen, umpires, or arbitrators to fix rates for new jobs without prior Board approval, if they have that duty under a modified collective bargaining agreement.

You Can Make Gifts on Your Machine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The home decorator can make tufted rugs nowadays as easily as she stitches the seam of a curtain. All you need to make an expensive-looking tufted rug is butcher's twine or cotton yarn and the little handicraft guide in your sewing machine kit that makes the fine art of rug weaving practically failure-proof as well as simple.

A rug about three by five feet costs under $4.00 to make. Even if you have never tried before, you can learn how to make a professional-looking rug by spending an afternoon at the sewing center, if there is one in your locality such as are maintained all over the country by one of the large sewing machine manufacturers.

Striped patterns, geometric designs and monograms give these rugs a modern smartness that makes them fit appropriately with period or modern decorations. No matter what design you select, you will need two yards of backing fabric of heavy-duty muslin, old canvas or burlap and four cones of butcher's twine for this size rug. You can make the fringe as well as the uncut, tufted effect with the clever attachment on your sewing machine—in jig-time.

How to Make Rug

Make the uncut fringe border first, and stitch one row of loops all around on the backing three inches from the edge. With your left hand, wind one or two inches of twine around the handicraft guide attachment near the center. Hold the twine and handicraft guide in place with your right hand. Slide the guide forward as you go along. To fasten the loops more securely on the backing, stitch back and forth, twice, snipping the threads. Then, repeat the winding operation until the first row of loops for your rug is completed. Again, fasten off the loops by stitching back and forth and snipping threads. This operation is repeated at the beginning and end of each row of stitching. Next, remove handicraft guide and make one row of stitching over the loops ¼ inch from the bottom edge. This reinforces the loops and holds them firmly in place.

Attach the handicraft guide for the second row of loops and stitch in the same manner as before. Continue until the backing is completely covered with tufted loops. When working with butcher's twine, space the rows about ⅜ inch apart for a smooth and uniform finish.

When the rug has been completely finished, turn under the three-inch hem so that the nap comes to the very edge of the finished rug. Then turn under the raw edge of the backing one inch, stitch down by hand, with a heavy needle and thread, mitering the corners for an expert finish.

Instructions for Luncheon Set

If you choose to make a luncheon set, it may be of organdie, bright heavy-duty or sheer cotton, and all the material required for each place mat is a piece 14 by 18 inches and for each napkin, a piece 12 inches square.

Cut them out in sets of four or six—or as many as you would like. Choose your transfer pattern for the embroidered border and follow instructions in placing and applying it. If the design you decide on is simple enough, you may find it just as easy to make a pencil drawing of it on paper first and then trace it on the fabric.

The rest is quite simple with the use of the one-thread embroiderer to fill in the motif with precision and style. This single thread embroidery attachment may be used for outlining small and large motifs alike. Silk twist, chenille, metallic threads or cotton crochet thread may be used in the attachment to form a series of connected circles on the surface of the fabric.

President Leads Observance With Prayer

By the Associated Press

Lifted by good news from the fighting fronts, America celebrated Thanksgiving Day yesterday with war workers at their jobs and some service men home for family reunions, although many were incomplete because of sons far from home.

President Roosevelt led the observance with service of prayer and song at the White House. He read his Thanksgiving proclamation—bespeaking thanks for the "greatest harvest in the history of our nation"—and asking that, inspired by the words of the 23d Psalm, America turn again "to the work that confronts" it.

Then Mr. Roosevelt joined high officials of the Government, the Army and the Navy in hearing prayers read by the Rev. Howard Wilkinson of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, and in singing such hymns as "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "Faith of Our Fathers," and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The ceremonies were radiocast nationally.

Traditional Bird

The traditional turkey was on the White House dinner table. It had its abundant counterpart on tables throughout the land. And overseas, the residents of the British Isles and Australia did their best to provide Thanksgiving hospitality for American service men there.

London newspapers published long stories explaining the significance of the holiday. Thousands of British householders had American dinner guests. There was no turkey, usually, because of food rationing restrictions. Roast pork was the main dish for most. The U. S. Army turned over some of its supplies of turkey to be served in the hospitals to the sick and wounded of both countries.

The King and Queen entertained 200 officers of the U. S. Army and Navy at the first Thanksgiving Day party ever given at Buckingham Palace.

Party at Palace

British churches were opened to the Americans throughout the day. Westminster Abbey was thronged by American fighting men for special services. In the Abbey, the Stars and Stripes were borne slowly through the great church and placed on the high altar. Ambassador John G. Winant read President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation and added an expression of gratitude for recent victories.

"The courageous spirit of our people and our Allies is the spirit of victory because we count ourselves among those who love mercy and believe that one day these things shall prevail," he said.

Australian Turkey

Mess tables for our troops in Australia were piled high with turkey. It was cold storage turkey—for the crane-like Australian turkey bears little resemblance to the American fowl. Otherwise there was a typical Thanksgiving menu for the troops.

Many of the menus which accompanied the meal bore this message, from a chaplain, Capt. Gerald Scanlon of Boise, Idaho:

"Engaged as we are in global warfare, it is fitting this Thanksgiving Day that we pause for a moment to join our comrades in arms in spirit and offer thanks to the Supreme Being and Father of all.

"We are grateful for the rich heritage that is ours and the assurance that the spirit and motives which inspired the Pilgrim Fathers are to be found in the fighting men of the United States forces wherever they may be.

'—Victory'

"This spirit, knowledge and assurance can result in but one thing—victory."

Many American war workers found tacked on the factory bulletin board a greeting from Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the expeditionary forces in North Africa. It read:

"On this Thanksgiving Day let us thank God for the American industry—labor and management—which has given us the weapons and the equipment with which to conduct our North African campaign. More power to you."

The War Department said the message was addressed to all war workers and all the troops of General Eisenhower's command.

Christmas Presents That Money Cannot Buy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

December 25 will be Christmas.

For weeks before that day arrives, the same question will be asked in each home. "What shall we do about Christmas presents?" The decisions will be varied, since it will be up to the individual and his conscience whether presents will be given as in the past.

Wherever the problem has been discussed there has always been one plea heard. "We must not forget the men and women in service—and the little children." Surely to them Christmas remembrances must go.

"But," you will think if you have decided you should not, or cannot, buy presents for all those relatives and friends on your customary list, "it will be so depressing not to have something to give."

Real gifts do not always cost money. Time itself is frequently a priceless offering. Even though the days with their many new activities may seem full, yet with careful rearrangement and planning, hours may be found now and then which can be "given" to members of the family or to friends. To stay with someone's baby, to do the accumulation of darning and patching in a busy mother's home, to help a young relative with his hobby, to give of your talents or knowledge to someone—those are gifts beyond the realm of money.

A friend once said, "Among all the presents I have received two are never-to-be-forgotten. One came when I was twelve years old. It was from Myrtle, our hired girl—a note which read, 'Your mother has said I can give this to you. Every day for a week I'll make your bed and straighten your room. Yours truly, Myrtle.' What luxury—what freedom that meant. Myrtle could have bought no present so gratifying.

"The other was a baby book kept through the first years of my own life. It was just a brown composition book, but through page after page of my mother's young handwriting went the account of my birth and growth, of my first words and 'bright sayings'—all told with such pride."

A gift like that cannot be matched by a smart box of blank writing paper.

Possessions, too, can make memorable gifts. One woman has suddenly realized, "Why, I can give our chocolate set to Betty! Through all our married life we have never once used it, and Betty has always so admired it. And my violin—little Billy has been asking his parents for one, but I didn't think of offering him mine. The negligee I bought and put away—Mother shall have it."

In every home, there are boxes of 'treasures'—keepsakes from the past which now would mean far more to someone else than to the one who has stored them away. There are old diaries—programs—themes—the minutes of a 'Secrut Sosiety'—family letters, children's account books with listings of sidewalks scrubbed and empty bottles cleaned and sold and cherished photographs. These 'treasures' can be given now to those whose memories they will stir the most deeply.

If a family decision, or an individual conscience, or economic changes have prescribed shopping restrictions, still no page headed 'Christmas Gifts—1942' need remain blank. For one can give of his time, his talent, his labors, of his possessions, and of his treasured keepsakes—gift which money cannot buy.

Stamp Tips Aim at Thrift

By the Associated Press

Petersburg, Va.

The National Gift Plan Association—anent its proposal to substitute war stamps for coins in tipping—has no wish toward Waldo the waiter and Hattie the hatcheck girl other than for continued success and happiness. However, it would like to—and did today—point out:

"Thrift has never been easy and to succeed at it one must be determined."

The N. G. P. A. said this when waiters and hatcheck girls in some New York establishments cried out against the stamp-tip idea which the Association thought would be a proper patriotic method of helping to pay the bill of warfare. The idea behind the plaint of the waiters and hatcheck girls, in substance, was that you can't pacify the grocer or landlord by waving war stamps at him.

As for the reminder of the New York night club operator that waiters receive only about half of their basic pay in salary, the rest being in tips, the N. G. P. A. countered by remembering that the Wage and Hour Law was designed to provide a higher standard of living for workers who depend upon honoraria for part of their income.

Spar May Marry Man in Navy

By the Associated Press

Washington

Here's a tip to a girl who is thinking of joining the WAVES because her big romance is in the Navy:—Join the SPARS instead.

A Wave can't marry a chap in the Navy, but that prohibition doesn't apply to a Spar, member of the now-forming feminine auxiliary of the Coast Guard.

This romantic tip developed here at the first press conference held by Lieut. Commander Dorothy Stratton, just sworn in as head of the SPARS.

She explained that neither Waves nor Spars may marry while in training. Afterward they may say "I do," but not to a man in their branch of the service. It seems that experienced officers (men) don't look with favor on man-and-wife teams in the same service.

Otherwise, it is largely a matter of personal choice as to whether a girl should join the WAVES or SPARS. "The jobs will be very similar," said Lieutenant Commander Stratton. Women have traditionally been interested in preservation of life and property and that is one of the purposes of the Coast Guard, she continued.

Naval recruiting stations—same places where Waves sign up—are ready for enlistment of Spars. By the end of 1943, it is hoped to have 4,000 trained Spars on duty, and 8,000 by end of 1944 "if we are still at war," Lieutenant Commander Stratton said.

The Spars' leader, who is on leave as Dean of Women at Purdue University, came to the Spars from the Waves. Other officers will be drawn from the Waves, as well as from civilian life, to get the program started.

Spars and Waves will be trained at the same naval centers, except that each will have its own special courses. Officer candidates of both will go to Smith College. The plan now is to send the enlisted personnel of both to a "Boots" camp for indoctrination to be opened Dec. 15 at Iowa State Teachers College in Cedar Falls, Iowa. After that they will go to specialists' schools.

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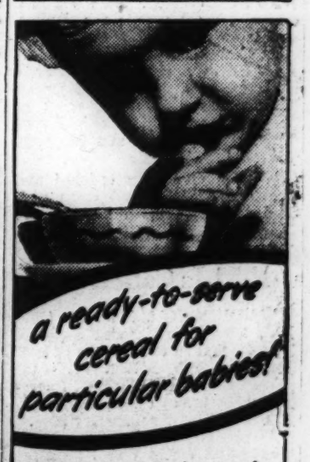

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New Films as They Come to Boston—Pictures in Preparation

Judy Garland, Hope, Crosby, And Miss Lamour on Screen

"For Me and My Gal," which arrived at the State and Orpheum Wednesday, is a sentimental excursion into the past of vaudeville. Its principal ingredients are plenty of old-fashioned melodrama, the first World War, familiar backstage scenes, and Judy Garland, frequently in tears, in the role of a plucky vaudevillian in love with a selfish and conceited hoofer.

After innumerable disappointments and several song-and-dance interludes, Palmer (Gee Kelly) and Hayden (Miss Garland) are about to fulfill their ambition to play at the Palace Theater when Palmer is drafted for the first World War. He smashes his hand in a trunk to postpone his induction into the army. Conscience-stricken, spurned by his sweetheart, turned down by every fighting service because of his injury, he joins the Y. M. C. A. One need scarcely add that he becomes a hero in France and is reunited with Jo on the stage of the Palace.

Mr. Kelly is a likable young man—even in such an antagonizing role—and he dances with individualistic style and grace. Even his poor material does not deter him from giving a good performance.

George Murphy is also on hand for some reliable acting and dancing as a sturdy fellow who proves his love for Jo by lending her an ever-willing shoulder on which to weep. Ben Blue contributes a few of his amiably zany routines to the vaudeville sequences and Marta Eggerth is introduced now and then to sing a song.

The musical repertoire is generous. In addition to a background score which includes numerous once popular favorites, there are more or less detailed presentations of "What Are You Going to Do to Help the Boys?" "Tell Me," "The Spell of the Waltz," "Don't Leave Me, Daddy," "Oh, Johnny," "They Go Wild Over Me," "Do I Love You," "After You've Gone," "Till We Meet Again," "Where Do We Go From Here?" "How Are You Going to Keep Them Down on the Farm?" "Oh, You Beautiful Doll," and "Ballin' the Jack." And for good measure, the title has its own special song.

"The Boogie Man Will Get You," which is the companion feature at the two theaters, is an attempt to spoof horror pictures about "mad" doctors and their supernatural researches. When all is said and done, it turns out that Boris Karloff has not killed anybody in his machine but has merely rendered the victims temporarily unconscious. The screams and sliding panels of horror films are also burlesqued in the course of the story.

* * *

'Road to Morocco'

"The Road to Morocco," which arrived by camel, sedan chair, and raft at the Metropolitan Theater, Wednesday, follows the familiar trail of "The Road to Zanzibar." Bob Hope's pouting pugnaciousness and Big Crosby's casual air continue to produce some of the drollest give-and-take in the films. There is occasional vulgarity.

As written by Frank Butler and Don Hartman and directed by David Butler, the film makes free with the kind of comic invention which is peculiar to the cinema but which few film makers besides Walt Disney properly utilize. Double exposure accommodates the transparent shade of Mr. Hope's Aunt Lucy, a pal of Mr. Jordan. She appears from time to time with much needed words of counsel for the heroes. Also in the cast are a couple of conversational camels. At one point, Mr. Hope recapitulates the plot for Mr. Crosby. "I know all that," says Mr. C. "Yeh," replies his partner, "but what about the people who came in late?"

For those who came in late, the plot in this case is a kind of over-all term for the journeys of two fellows who wander across the Moroccan desert on a camel until they bump into Dorothy Lamour, a princess scheduled to marry a desert chieftain (Anthony Quinn). Miss Lamour's preference for Mr. Hope—until she meets Mr. Crosby—and the chieftain's unwelcome attentions to Miss Lamour compose, as may be imagined, a sun-baked rectangle. There is some singing along the way, of course. In one number, the sound track has been tricked into switching voices. "Haven't Got a Dime to My Name"—the "ho, ho, ho, hum" song of the year—and "Road to Morocco" are the best numbers.

The companion feature is "Henry Aldrich, Editor," another in the Aldrich family series, with Jimmy Lydon and Charles Smith as the principal players in the cast.

'Willow and I' Monday

"The Willow and I," a romantic drama by John Patrick, featuring Martha Scott, will come to Boston for one week Monday, Nov 30, at the Shubert Theater. This is a story of sisters' rivalry for the love of the same man, set in a Southern city in the early nineteen hundreds. In support of Miss Scott are Gregory Peck, Edward Pawley, Joanna Roos, Amanda Randolph, and Eric Englander. The play has been produced by Blackwell and Curtis in association with David Merrick. Donald Blackwell directed.

Three Variations on a Theme of Surprise

Virginia Weidler, John Carroll, and Edward Arnold
As they will be seen on the screen in "The Youngest Profession"

'The Sun Field' at Colonial

By L. A. Sloper

"The Sun Field," which opened the night before Thanksgiving at the Colonial Theater in Boston, gives small cause for gratitude. Drawn by Milton Lazarus from the novel by Heywood Broun, it recounts dully and tastelessly the romance between a Home Run King and a singularly untypical Bryn Mawr girl.

Episodic in construction, it is a mixture of vulgarity and hokum. Its mechanism creaks, its principal characters are vaguely outlined, and its dialogue is always obvious and frequently bawdy. At least, these statements are true of the first two acts, after which this observer left the field, in the belief that a third-act rally was unlikely.

Never having read the novel, I cannot say how the errors should be scored as between Heywood Broun and Mr. Lazarus, but credit for the assists belongs to the actors, who tried hard. Claudia Morgan played the Bryn Mawr girl, who was described by the other characters as a highbrow, but who behaved more like a young woman who had spent her last three years of school in the seventh grade. Miss Morgan seemed bewildered by her assignment, and no wonder, for this Judith Winthrop was a Lady in the Dark, who never knew the score. It is fair to say that the confusion was general.

Joel Ashley, presenting the Home Run King, had a rather easier time, because this Tiny Tyler was a Ring Lardner hero who, as his wife suggested, only wanted his toys. But this is not to say that Tiny was a sympathetic character, and one's interest in him was not increased by the certainty that after his wanderings in alien parks he would return to the home grounds.

Ruth Weston gave her usual crisp impersonation of a sharp-tongued matron with a heart of gold, and other competent workers were Tom Tully and Florence Sundstrom, but the company generally did not succeed in rising above the level of the play. The sun seemed to be in everybody's eyes.

Richard Crooks Rehearsing
The Metropolitan tenor will give a recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6. He will be assisted by Richard Burgin, assistant conductor and concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

'The Sun Field'

Colonial Theater, Boston—Howard Lang presents "The Sun Field," by Milton Lazarus, from the novel by Heywood Broun, staged by Edward Clarke Lilley, production designed by Ernest Glover, clothes designed by Kenn Barr. From Nov. 25 to Dec. 7, 1942. The cast:

Lefty Hendricks	Jay Brassfield
Bill Doyle	Robert Lynn
Carl Randolph	Karl Malden
Jack Kenneily	Frank Otto
Whacky Cassatt	Fred Sherman
Mrs. Doyle	Ruth Weston
Jim Rocco	Lewis Charles
Mrs. Rocco	Katherine Meskill
George Wallace	Lawrence Fletcher
Warren Yost	Tom Tully
"Tiny" Tyler	Joel Ashley
Karyl Dumont	Florence Sundstrom
Judith Winthrop	Claudia Morgan
Bell Captain	Regis Joyce
Hugh Coler	William Roselle
Mildred Deagon	Fay Baker
Bessie	Georgia Burke
Waitress	Dorothy Eaton
Samuel Dickerman	Herbert Duffy
Rookie	Richard Midgley
Radio Voice	Bill Stern

Screen News

Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth in "You Were Never Lovelier," Greer Garson and Ronald Colman in "Random Harvest," and Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "They Got Me Covered" have been booked for showing at the Radio City Music Hall, G. S. Eyssell, managing director, has announced. "You Were Never Lovelier," the Music Hall's next film, will open on Thursday, Dec. 3.

* * *

Edward G. Robinson, who last week returned to the United States from England, will spend a week at a mechanical school taking a course in riveting and acetylene torch operation in preparation for his starring role in Columbia's "Destroyer."

'Inside Britain' Continues

A second week, starting today, has been scheduled for "Inside Britain" at the Fine Arts. The film is a collection of English short features dealing with various aspects of the war and changes that have come in civilian life.

Virginia Weidler to Play More Mature Role in New Film

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

"The Youngest Profession," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer tackles two knotty studio problems. The story concerns a group of girl motion picture "fans," and so raises again the question of whether it is good policy to make pictures about Hollywood. The film stars Virginia Weidler, who is in the transitional stage between bobby-socks and a romantic lead.

The production is bolstered by the presence of such topline players as William Powell, Robert Taylor, and Edward Arnold—though only the last named is in a regular role. The others play themselves, and there has been some offstage as well as onstage hero-worship during the filming. Miss Weidler, who had never acted with Mr. Powell before, obtained an autograph from him reading, "To Virginia from that old bit player, Bill Powell."

The film will introduce a young player, Jean Porter, who has been in a couple of other minor roles.

Miss Weidler, now 15, is the fourth child player nursed by Metro through the awkward age. Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper, and Judy Garland are the others. Mr. Bartholomew, very tall and very capable is in some of the latest Mickey Rooney releases. Mickey, as a matter of fact, falls somewhat into this category, too. Miss Garland has gone on to stardom, and Mr. Cooper is currently in good parts.

All these have been so successful in making transition that the studio feels confident that Miss Weidler, too, will be welcomed by audiences in more mature roles. She is considered by studio officials to be one of the most capable actresses, of any age, who has ever worked at the Culver City plant.

With her father and mother, four brothers and two sisters and five dogs, Virginia lives in a simple California bungalow without servants, sharing with her sisters and brothers the family chores. Meantime, she is saving her considerable salary and taking singing and dancing lessons, so that, she says, she can later get roles like those Rosalind Russell plays.

The cast of "The Youngest Profession" will include Marta Linden, John Carroll, Dick Simmons, and Marcia Mae Jones. The story, from a novel by Lillian Day, is being directed by Edward Buzzell.

Broadway in December

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Russian themes will mark two December theater openings on Broadway. On Dec. 21, Katharine Cornell will introduce her impressively cast revival of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters." On Dec. 29, Clifford Odets' version of "The Russian People," by Konstantin Simonov, is expected as a production of the Theater Guild. These are probably the most important among the 10 new productions due in New York next month. Here is the probable schedule:

Dec. 3—"R. U. R.," a revival of Karel Capek's fantastic melodrama, directed by Lee Strasberg, at the Barrymore Theater.

Dec. 9—"The Sun Field," dramatized by Milton Lazarus from Heywood Broun's novel of the same name, at the Biltmore Theater.

Dec. 10—"The Willow and I," by John Patrick, with Martha Scott, at the Windsor Theater.

Dec. 21—"The Three Sisters," by Anton Chekhov, with Katharine Cornell, Judith Anderson, Edmund Gwenn, Ruth Gordon, Dennis King, Gertrude Musgrove, Alexander Knox, Tom Powers, McKay Morris, and Eric Dressler in principal roles; directed by Guthrie McClintic, at the Barrymore Theater.

Dec. 22—"New Shoes," a revue, mostly by John Lund and Lee Wainer, probably at the Ritz or the Ambassador.

Week of Dec. 20—"Bed Rock," by Max Wylie and Milton Geiger, at a theater to be announced.

Week of Dec. 20—"Cry Havoc," a play by Allan Kenward about the heroic nurses of Britain, directed by the author, at a theater to be announced.

Week of Dec. 20—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields, directed by George S. Kaufman, at a theater to be announced.

Week of Dec. 20—"Sweet Charity," by Irving Brecher and Manuel Seff, directed by George Abbott, at a theater to be announced.

Dec. 29—"The Russian Theater," adapted from the Russian of Konstantin Simonov by Harris Moss and put into an English acting version by Clifford Odets; directed by Harold Clurman; probably at the Guild Theater.

There are two experimental productions announced. On Dec. 5, the American Actors Company will present Horton Foote's "Only the Heart," at the Provincetown Playhouse. On or about Dec. 15, an organization calling itself Script Clinic will sponsor "Night Watch in Syria," by Alexander King, at the Barbizon Plaza Theater.

By the end of November, nine new attractions will have opened on Broadway since the beginning of the month. Ten were announced. One was postponed. And one has already closed, leaving eight still running.

Final Weeks for 'Miss'

"Last three weeks," are now announced for "Junior Miss" at the Wilbur. The engagement is scheduled to end on Saturday, Dec. 19. That will make a run of eight weeks. After leaving Boston, the company goes to Hartford, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Toronto.

'Much Ado About Nothing'

Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" will be presented by Emerson College students on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week at the Drama Workshop. The production will be in modern dress. Juniors at the school will present Maxwell Anderson's "Key Largo" on Dec. 14.

Grace George
To be seen at the Plymouth, beginning Christmas night, in "Spring Again."

Picture Prospects

"The Price of Victory," a Paramount Victory short, featuring Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in a screen dramatization of his historic speech on "The People's War," delivered May 8 before the Free World Association, has been booked in 24 metropolitan first-run theaters starting Nov. 25. The film may be seen at the Roxy, Rivoli, Paramount, Music Hall, Capitol, Astor, Criterion, Loew's State, Strand, Globe, New York Theater, Rialto, Grand Central Newsreel, Brooklyn Paramount, Brooklyn Fox, Brooklyn Strand, Brooklyn Metropolitan, Broadway Newsreel, Forty-second Street Newsreel, Seventy-second Street Newsreel, Madison-Trans-Lux, Broadway Trans-Lux, and Fiftieth Street Newsreel.

* * *

Sydney Greenstreet, under contract to Warners, has been elevated to stardom by Jack L. Warner. The studio reports that Mr. Greenstreet's fan mail, most of it addressed to "the fat man," has reached "star proportions" since he made his screen debut in "The Maltese Falcon" a little more than a year ago.

* * *

Eddie Bracken, who has given comedy performances in "Happy Go Lucky" and "Star Spangled Rhythm," soon to be released by Paramount, has been rewarded with a co-starring assignment with Bob Hope in "Let's Face It," Paramount's picturization of the Broadway musical hit. Bracken appeared with Hope in "Caught in the Draft" and now is co-starring with Betty Hutton in Preston Sturges' "The Miracle of Morgan's Creek." Sidney Lanfield, who directed "My Favorite Blonde," has been signed to direct "Let's Face It," which is scheduled to go into production next month.

"Sons o' Fun" celebrates its first year on Broadway on Dec. 1. "Stars on Ice" will give its two hundredth performance at the Center Theater Sunday afternoon.

On the Stage

The National Theater Conference is holding its annual meeting today, Saturday, and Sunday, at the Hotel Picadilly in New York. Among the speakers are Paul Green, Antoinette Perry, Thomas Job, Florence Ryerson, Colin Clements, Dr. Lee Norvelle, George Warren of the Little Theater of Jamestown, N. Y., Arthur C. Cloetingh of Pennsylvania State College, Alfred G. Arnold of North Dakota State College, Alfred Rowe of the Harrisburg, Penna., Community Theater; Walter Kerr of Catholic University, James H. Parke of the University of Texas, and Edward C. Mabie of the University of Texas.

* * *

The annual dinner of the Pasadena Playhouse will be given at the Algonquin Hotel on Sunday at 12:30. William Lyon Phelps, Elmer Rice, and Dr. Oscar Campbell will be guests.

* * *

Dwight Deere Wiman announces that Flora Robson and the supporting cast of "The Damask Cheek" at the Playhouse in New York will give one performance of the John Van Druten-Lloyd Morris comedy at Fort Meade, Md., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6. The 1909 habiliments of the story will be built by the soldiers. Other than the improvised scenery, the play will be presented exactly as in New York. Members of the cast will depart from the Pennsylvania station at 8:30 a. m. on the day of the performance, and will then go by bus from Baltimore to the fort.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"This Is the Army," by Irving Berlin and staged by Ezra Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 (Last week.)

Majestic—"Private Lives," by Noel Coward. Featuring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," By Jerome Chodorof and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Sun Field," comedy dramatization by Milton Lazarus. Joel Thomas Ashley, starring. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—"The Second Man," by S. N. Behrman. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Brother Rat," 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 5:05, 8:10. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy MacDowall. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 6:35, 10:00.

Exeter—"Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton. 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 4:15, 7:45.

Fenway—"Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:30 a. m., 3:50, 6:15, 9:30. "Pacific Rendesvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:55, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Inside of Britain." Leslie Howard. 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Hidden Hunger," 1, 3:25, 5:55, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"Get Hep to Love." Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 10:48 a. m., 1:48, 4:45, 7:40, 10:40.

Kenmore—"The Magnificent Dope." Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. 3, 6:30, 10. "The Spoilers." Marlene Dietrich. 1, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Road to Morocco." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Modern—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee 9 a. m., 12, 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Normandie—"Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto Kruger, Tiny Thayer. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Dr. Renault's Secret," J. Carrol Naish, Lynne Roberts, 11 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"Tunisia War in Desert," "Quentin Reynolds," "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest news and shorts. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:48.

Paramount—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:50. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 11:15 a. m. 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:45, 10:45. Stage Show: 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:15.

Scollay—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 11:00 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Brooklyn Orchid," featuring Majorie Woodworth, "Popular Science," "Japanese Relocation," "Travel to Alaska," "Show Horse," "Song of Victory," "Stranger Than Fiction." "No Greater Glory," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Sunday continuous 1-11 p. m.

State—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 12:41, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "The Boogy Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:50, 9:04.

Telepix—"Wood—Weapon of Conquest," "India Today," "Ozzie Nelson and Band," "Japanese Relocation," "Harvard-Yale Boat Race," "Tales of the Vienna Woods," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20. "Police Bullets," John Archer. 9:38, 11:58 a. m., 12:15, 4:33, 6:55, 9:10.

Tremont—"Down Argentine Way," 11:30 a. m., 3:45, 8. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara. 9 a. m., 1:15, 5:30, 9:40.

Uptown—"Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 4:50, 8:25. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers 3:35, 6, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:45, 9:40. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. "Texas to Bataan." 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy MacDowall. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Smart Alecks," East Side Kids. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 4:15, 6:55, 9:50. "Grand Central Murder."
Coolidge Corner: "Bambi," 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver 2:35, 5:35, 8:36.
Cleveland Circle: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 2, 8.
University: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 2:55, 6:10, 9:40. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard, Martha O'Driscoll. "Submarine Raider," John Archer. 9:38, 11:58 a. m., 12:15, 4:33, 6:55, 9:10.
Tremont: "Down Argentine Way," 11:30 a. m., 3:45, 8. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara. 9 a. m., 1:15, 5:30, 9:40.
Uptown—"Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 4:50, 8:25. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers 3:35, 6, 9:35.

EAST BOSTON—Central Square: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:50, 8.
Orient Heights: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 2, 6:15, 9:30. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., Donna Reed. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 3:31, 7, 9:44, "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2:10, 8:33.
Park: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Lering Hall: "Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris, M. Chapman. 1:40, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Mokey," Dan Judy Canova. 1:45, 8.
Hyde Park: "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard. 3:09, 9:09. "South of Santa Fe," Roy Rogers. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Gary Grant. 3, 8:45. "March of Time." 3:30, 8:15.

MALDEN—Granada: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:53, 6:03, 9:13. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:43, 4:33, 8:03.
Maplewood: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 9:30. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 2:15, 5.
Orpheum: "The Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 3:10, 8:05. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:15, 9:10.
Strand: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Edmund Gwenn. 3:15, 8:26. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 2:05, 7, 9:50.
Mystic: "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll. 2:05, 7, 9:35. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy. 3:15, 8:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Priorities on Parade," Gary Cooper. "Bandy Gets Her Man." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Submarine Raider," John Howard. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
Square: "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall, Wayne Morris. 12:50, 3:20, 5:50, 8:20. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2:05, 4:30, 7:05, 9:35.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers, Edward G. Robinson. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Top Sergeant," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo. "Phantom Killer," 3, 8.
Strand: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "King Kong," Fay Wray, Bruce Cabot. "Gunga Din," Cary Grant. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "King Kong," Fay Wray, Bruce Cabot. "Gunga Din," Cary Grant. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Jon Hall. "Dr. Broadway."
Strand: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Edmund Gwenn. 3:15, 8:26. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. 2:09, 7:54. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 3:29, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "On the Sunny Side," 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Talk of the Town," Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Cary Grant, Ronald Colman. "A. E. F. North African Invasion." "My Blabbermouth." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr. Donna Reed. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Lupe Velez. 3:40; 8. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 2:15, 6:30, 9:44.

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Evgs. 8:40. M

The Home Forum

Overcoming Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BACK OF EVERY DISEASE, failure, lack, or inharmonious condition in the world today lies the arch enemy of mankind—fear. Yet the Scriptures continually admonish, **"Fear not,"** and, **"Be not afraid."** How willingly would the children of men obey these admonitions if they only knew how! But the courage with which to face unflinchingly the gruesome pictures presented by the carnal mind oftentimes seems impossible of achievement, and we are prone to wonder how or in what way people have been able to lay hold of a faith in God so tangible as to enable them to face and overcome the threats of evil, even in forms as formidable as a fiery furnace and a lions' den.

Christian Science, discovered and founded within the last century by a woman who was pure enough to receive the revelation direct from God, is here to teach us how to acquire the spiritual understanding of Truth so that we can become masters rather than victims of the things of which we are afraid.

* * *

In the first chapter of Genesis we are told of a perfect creation of which it is said (Genesis 1:31), **"God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."** That this creation is spiritual rather than material, we are assured, for God, being Spirit, could not create His opposite, matter; nor did He make two creations, one spiritual and another material, as some would aver. Back of every fear, nameless or otherwise, known to men, lies the belief of a matter-world of which they believe themselves a corporeal part—a belief which has absolutely no foundation in fact, for God is the only creator, and it follows as a self-evident conclusion that no matter-world exists except in supposition.

In her book "No and Yes," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 36): **"The real Christ was unconscious of matter, of sin, disease, and death, and was conscious only of God, of good, of eternal Life, and harmony. Hence the human Jesus had a resort to his higher self and relation to the Father, and there could find rest from unreal trials in the conscious reality and royalty of his being,—holding the mortal as unreal, and the divine as real."** And she adds, **"It was this retreat from material to spiritual selfhood which recuperated him for triumph over sin, sickness, and death."**

* * *

Since fear comes from identifying oneself with the mortal and thereby with the very thing of which one is afraid, we learn to be rid of it by changing the process and identifying ourselves only with that which is spiritual and perfect. It is always mortal mind which is afraid and all it can fear is its own misconception of reality. In God's realm there is never anything to fear nor any mind to be afraid, for all is perfect harmony, joy, peace, and love.

So, if it be of some disease and its development in the body of which you are afraid, remind yourself that your real and only body is spiritual, to which no material growth can be attached. If, perhaps, you are a soldier on some battlefield fraught with danger, deny the falsity that you live in a material body at the mercy of bullets, bombs, or destruction, and claim the immunity of that spiritual selfhood which is forever safe in divine consciousness. Casting out all thoughts foreign to spiritual consciousness, you will come through even the thickest of the fray unharmed.

The words of the prophet (Isaiah 41:10), **"Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God,"** become a constant benediction to those who have learned through resort to their higher selfhood how to abide "in the secret place." By rejecting that which God did not make, they are free to accept and partake of all the good He did make and which will stand forever. **"Casting out evil and fear enables truth to outweigh error,"** Mrs. Eddy says in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 392). And casting out fear means knowing that we, as ideas of God, reflections of the one Mind, are in the presence of all-inclusive Love and therefore cannot be afraid. Like Paul and Silas, we too can confidently sing songs of gratitude and find our God abundantly able to deliver us, even in the face of threatening danger.

A mother, a very young student of Christian Science, was awakened in the night to find her infant daughter ill, her body covered with a rash. Fear tugged loudly at her thought, but with a courage born of simple faith in God she said: "I won't be afraid. I will know that all is well." In the morning she found her baby well, without a trace of the malady left. God helps us not to be afraid when we look to Him.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

A. W. O. L.

I got gloriously lost,
I got lost all day
Looking at leaves, nothing but leaves,
Gold underfoot, gold overhead;
Lost in a wonderful golden sea
I went on a spree.
Shuffling, rustling.
Where is the gate out of this field?
It's not where I came in.
Where is the wall and where the tall
Pine of dark and secret green?
Rustling and shuffling I lost my way.
There was blood on the radio, blood on the screen,
But here in the meadow the red burns clean,
And earth smells much too sweet to tread.
Gold and sapphire and ruby red
Mounted in a band of lead,
This holiday.

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"WOMAN AND CHILD DRIVING": *A Painting by Mary Cassatt*

No PAINTER seems to have matched Mary Cassatt in devising variations on a favorite theme of artists, the mother and child. This American woman achieved status among the French modern masters, as few of her fellow Americans had.

Responsive to the tendencies of the day in France, where she spent the better part of her life (1845–1926), she found her subjects in daily life, in the domestic routine, among her family, friends, and servants. But discernment in selection of subject matter was not her only gift; she knew how to present it, in the most appropriate composition, with the most telling details. She had a good sense of design, a feeling for construction, accent, and rhythm.

Mary Cassatt had another trait which seems to characterize artists of significance; she painted and drew with her total energies, sparing no effort, tolerating no compromise. Such were the qualities of her friends whose works have outlived their generation and the passing fashions of their day; among them, Renoir, Degas, Manet, and Pissarro.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Przemaganie trwogi

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

STOJĄCA ZA każdą chorobą, brakiem, niedostatkiem lub niezgodnym stanie istniejącem dziś na świecie jest arcynieprzyjaciel człowieka—trwoga. Jednakże Pismo Święte bezustannie upomina nas, „Nie trwóżcie się" i „Nie obawiajcie się." Z jak wielką chęcią by dzieci człowiecze posłuchały upomnień tych gdyby tylko wiedziały w jaki sposób mogłyby tego dokonać. Lecz odwaga, której potrzeba aby stanąć nieuchylnie przed strasznemi obrazami przedstawionemi przez cielesną myśl, często wydaje się niemożliwa do osiągnięcia, i skłonni jesteśmy dziwić się jakim sposobem mogli ludzie zdobyć wiarę w Bogu tak namacalną aby umożliwiła im stanąć przed złem i przekonać groźbę zła nawet w tak potężnej postaci jak płonący piec i legowisko lwie.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska odkryta i założona podczas ostatniego stulecia przez niewiastę która była dostatecznie czystą że otrzymała objawienie wprost od Boga, jest tu aby nauczać sposób zdobycia duchownego zrozumienia Prawdy abyśmy mogli zostać mistrzami raczej niż ofiarami rzeczy których się trwożymy.

W pierwszym rozdziale Genesis słyszymy o doskonałem tworze o którem powiedzianem jest (Genesis 1:31), „I widział Bóg wszystko, co uczynił, a oto było bardzo dobre." Jesteśmy zapewnieni że ten twór jest duchowny raczej niż materyalny, ponieważ Bóg będąc Duchem, niemógłby stworzyć stojącej naprzeciwko materji; i nie sporządził dwu tworów jednego duchownego a drugiego materyalnego chociażby i niektórzy tak zaręczali. Poza każdą trwogą, bezimienną lub inną, znaną ludziom, jest wiara w materję-świat w którem według ich wiary, są oni cielesną częścią tego świata —wiara która absolutnie niema żadnego gruntu w rzeczywistości, ponieważ Bóg jest jedyny stwórca, i wynika jako oczywisty wniosek że żaden materja-świat nie istnieje oprócz w przypuszczeniu.

W jej książce "No and Yes" (Nie i tak), Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, pisze (str. 36), „Prawdziwy Chrystus nie był świadom materji, grzechu, choroby, i śmierci lecz był świadom tylko Boga, dobra, wiecznego Żywota i zgody. Stąd człowieczy Jezus miał schronienie w swej wyższej osobie i pokrewieństwie do swego Ojca, i tam mógł znaleźć spokój od nieistotnych doświadczeń w świadomej rzeczywistości i królestwie swej istoty, —utrzymując śmiertelne jako nierzeczywiste a duchowne jako rzeczywiste." I dodaje ona, „Właśnie ta ucieczka od materyalnego do duchownego jestestwa pokrzepiła go do osiągnięcia zwycięstwa nad grzechem, chorobą, i śmiercią."

Ponieważ trwoga pochodzi od utożsamienia samego siebie z śmiertelnością i przez to z samem przedmiotem którego się osoba obawia, nauczymy się pozbyć trwogi przez zmianę poglądu i utożsamienie nas tylko z tem które jest duchowne i doskonałe. Zawsze jest śmiertelna myśl która się boji i wszystko którego się obawia jest jej własne błędne mniemanie rzeczywistości. W dziedzinie Bożej nigdy niema niczego któregoby się było można obawiać, ponieważ wszystko jest doskonałą zgodnością, radością, pokojem i miłością.

Tak więc, jeżeli jest jakaś choroba której się trwożymy lub jej rozwoju w ciele, wspomnijmy sobie że nasze prawdziwe i jedyne ciało jest duchowne do którego żaden materyalny wyrostek nie może się przywiązać. Jeżeli naprzykład jesteś żołnierzem na polu walki przepełnionem niebezpieczeństwem, zapieraj kłamstwa że żyjesz w materyalnem ciele podlegającym łasce kul, bomb, lub zniszczenia, i żądaj nietykalności duchownego jestestwa które jest nazawsze bezpieczne w boskiej świadomości. Przez odrzucenie wszystkich myśli które są obce duchownej świadomości przejdziesz przez nawet i najzaciętsze walki nieuszkodzony.

Słowa proroka (Izajasz 41:10), „Nie bój się! bom Ja z tobą. Nie lękaj się! bom Ja Bogiem twoim," staną się bezustannem błogosławieństwem dla tych którzy przez poleganie na własnem wyższem jestestwie nauczyli się przebywać „w miejscu tajemnym." Przez odrzucenie tego którego Bóg nie sporządził, są oni wolni przyjąć i uczestniczyć w wszelkim dobrze które On sporządził i które będzie stało nazawsze. „Odrzucenie zła i trwogi umożliwi prawdzie przeważyć błąd," pisze Mrs. Eddy w jej podręczniku, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego), str. 392. A odrzucenie trwogi znaczy świadomość że my, jako pomysły Boże, odzwierciadlenia jednej Myśli, jesteśmy w obecności wszystkozawierającej Miłości f dlatego nie możemy się trwożyć. Jak Paweł i Silas, my także ufnie możemy śpiewać pieśni wdzięczności i dowiedzieć się że nasz Bóg obficie może nas wyzwolić, nawet od grożącego niebezpieczeństwa.

Pewna matka, bardzo młoda uczenica Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, obudziła się pewnej nocy i odkryła że córeczka jej była chora, ciało jej było pokryte wysypką. Trwoga sunęła się do jej myśli, lecz mając otuchę pochodzącą od skromnej wiary w Boga rzekła ona: „Nie będę się bała. Wiem dobrze że jest wszystko w porządku." Rano znalazła dziecko zdrowe i nie pozostało ani znaku choroby. Bóg pomoże nam się nie trwożyć gdy zwrócimy się do Niego.

Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedza Chrześcijańska są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Surprise in the Night

THE FIRST SNOW came in the night, and this morning we had that annual experience of drawing the curtain, and looking out a little shiveringly, and saying, "A white world! Winter has come, sure enough." Ten inches of snow; and, all day, more powdered down in successive puffs and squalls. One minute, all blue sky, and the sun flashing on everything; the next, you see the Northwest obscured, and the dun cloud rapidly covering the whole heavens, its upper edge fringed with light snow-scud brushed out before it in wisps and flying locks. Suddenly the air is thick with the falling and whirling flakes. . . .

These gusty squalls have brought down the last "flying gold" of the autumn trees. Yesterday the maples and the oaks and the great round-topped linden on the lawn were still full of their wealth of color. There it lies now on the snow—smouldering reds and yellows, burning with dusky blushes on (not in, as ordinarily) the level floor of the white cold. . . .

The prettiest thing, however, in this particular case of the first snow, is the way its softness, early in the night, caused it to stick fast, silvering the windward side of every object. Not only are the firs deep loaded, the lower boughs weighted and banked till each tree is, from the ground up, a continuous tent of snow, but the trunks and every round limb and forking twig of the elms and oaks are puffed with fleckless white. It makes of them a vivid kind of crayon sketch: every bough has its dark shadow away from the sun, and its white high-light toward the wind. . . .

Across the river, on the crown of the slope, stands a straight high wall of woods. It is a reversed drawing in charcoal; all the tops, the soft mass of bare boughs and twigs, being shaded dark, while the stems of the tall hickories and oaks stand forth white as marble columns.—From "The Prose of EDWARD ROWLAND SILL." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

At Grandfather's

WHEN I WAS A SMALL BOY everybody used to put up overnight at Grandfather's—for Grandmother's wit and buckwheat cakes, I think, which were known away down into Cape May County. It was so, too, with Grandfather's wisdom and brooms. The old house sat in behind a grove of pin-oak and pine, a sheltered, sheltering spot, with a peddler's stall in the barn, a peddler's place at the table, a peddler's bed in the herby garret, a boundless, fathomless feather-bed, of a piece with the house and the hospitality. There were larger houses and newer, in the neighborhood; but no other house in all the region, not even the tavern, two miles farther down the Pike, was half as central, or as homelike.—From "The Face of the Fields," by DALLAS LORE SHARP. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

I Despatch a Book in the Village

THE POST OFFICE, one of a hamlet of grey houses nearly 300 miles from London, was not only the village shop as well; it was also the kitchen and the familiar centre of the house. So much was evident the first time one went in. Turning to the side out of the small entry, where a cat was measuring its distance from my dog, one found oneself between two ramparts of biscuit boxes and in front of a small counter. A genuine room lay behind. Framed in by shelves of merchandise was a large old fireplace and oven, from which had just emerged a row of golden-brown loaves. That faded post-office odour of old blotting-paper and compressed human beings, as well as the little shop's smell of soap, sweets, and candles, was swallowed up in the delicious fragrance of newly baked bread. On one side of the fireplace was a rocking-chair, behind which two cats meditatively perched; in the chair on the other side sat a girl at work. . . . No time was wasted. The tray of loaves on her lap was smartly deposited on the counter—which seemed the obvious place for it—and I proceeded to buy stamps.

Except that the accommodation between the biscuit boxes and the counter was very small, so that two customers filled it effectively, business would go on without a hitch until it came to despatching a book. Such rural post offices will cope with a telegram or supply, with luck, the required number of stamps, but they are not used to visitors who have frequent interchanges with *The Times* Book Club. Discussions on book post with the postmaster were often indecisive. Wholly baffled on one occasion, he agreed with us to wait—it was just on post time—for the postman, who, being in personal touch with a larger centre, might know. The postman, on being appealed to, also gave it up, and the parcel was sent into town with a small sum by hand. . . . Even in the country town there was a genial margin of chance. Having to send a book abroad one day, I was told that it would cost 3s. This was staggering, as I had a vague but happy belief that it was almost cheaper to post a book, say, to Italy than to Hampshire. On second thoughts the charge was reduced to 9d.—From "A Detached Observer," by ARTHUR MCDOWALL. (New York: Oxford.)

Come, Little Leaves

SCHOOL BEGAN in September. For him, coming straight from kindergarten in midterm, this was the first day. He stood staring up at the picture of the doe and the fawn over the mantel, while Mamma tied his blue tie and Nanny, his grandmother, folded the tops of his socks over thin elastic bands.

Grandpa said: "Hustle up, scout." He smiled at Grandpa and the freckles over his short nose widened into faintness. Mamma brushed down his cowlick, said: "There, doesn't he look *fine?*" and turned him over to Grandpa.

* * *

He trudged along, listening to Grandpa tell how he walked three miles to and from school each morning and evening. He thought he had never seen such a man as Grandpa, tall in his suit of black broadcloth, with his white beard and shirt-front gleaming.

They walked through the grove and down Main Street, passing Mrs. Green's big house. He heard that mellow clang on the air and said exultantly: "There's the bell, Grandpa! Reckon we'll be late?" Grandpa chuckled. "No, son. That one's just the warning."

At the school grounds, Grandpa asked the Richardson twins to see that he got home all right. He shook hands with Grandpa and said good-by. Then he raced with the boys down to the Giant Stride, a tall iron pole with swings on chains.

Boys swung and sailed in a circle through the air. The Richardsons said maybe he was too little. He said: "No," but somehow he lost his grip and fell. Three big fellows sailed over him before they could stop. Everybody rushed to pick him up and to ask if he was all right. He grinned and nodded his head.

* * *

The second bell sounded. Everybody ran for the school building, forming a line in front of the teachers. He was fourth and Cousin Susie, his teacher, smiled at him. The signal was given and they marched. The dark hall smelled of floor polish; but the schoolroom was large and bright, with many windows and a fringe of leaves over the blackboards.

* * *

Cousin Susie gave them packages of crayons and told them where to go for pencils and a primer. She said that each morning they would sing *America* and now, in autumn, they would close with another song. She went to a small melodeon and played and sang the song. They sang it, then.

"Come, little leaves," said the wind one day,
"Come out to the meadow with me and play;
"Put on your dresses of red and gold
"For Winter is coming and the wind blows cold."

Cousin Susie twinkled and said: "My, we've got some splendid singers in this class!"

* * *

In no time, the first day was over. He stayed behind to speak to Cousin Susie. She brushed his hair back. "Yes, Grier?" He asked: "I—I wondered, must I call you *Miss* Susie?" She took his pointed face in her hands. "Why, of course not, boy," she said. "We're kinfolks!"

He went out to the Richardsons and said happily: "I was right. It's *Cousin* Susie. *We're* kinfolks!" They walked down Main Street. He didn't listen to the talk of baseball and football, but played his game of not stepping on cracks in the sidewalk. As they crossed the square before the courthouse, a flock of pigeons flew over and he saw the rainbow of their breast feathers. The boys said: "Hi! there" to clerks in doorways of shops and he said: "Hi! there," too, though he didn't know everyone.

* * *

At Mrs. Green's house, the boys said good-by. He turned into the grove. The sun was warm on his back. Above him the trees were not green any longer, for yellow and red leaves lay on the ground. In the grove soon would be hickory nuts hidden among different leaves, sere and brown. He would scatter them, hunting nuts with Nanny. He thought of these things only with the top part of his mind, which was a confusion of many sights and sounds—gravel on the schoolyard walk, new faces and voices of boys and girls, slow-ringing bells that would bring him indoors every morning, the red brick bulk of the school, the Giant Stride, the flagpole, and the great flag, blowing high.

Suddenly he felt small. He began to run through the grove, up the hill toward his own yard, the veranda, Mamma's geraniums and ferns in their pots of red clay. As he came over the hill, he saw his world, with Mamma and Nanny sewing on the veranda. They hurried down to the gate and he rushed first into Mamma's and then Nanny's arms. Swinging hands with Mamma and Nanny, chattering, he went up with them to sit on the steps. Mamma and Nanny wanted to hear the leaves song and, when he finished singing, they all sat still looking at him. He knew they wanted him to say something more. At last Nanny said: "You were never away from us so long before. Didn't you miss us just a little?" He ducked his head, seeing with lowered eyes the clean-swept yard and his soapbox wagon under the maple tree. "Oh, yes'm," he said softly. "When I fell from the Giant Stride, I wanted to come home real bad."

* * *

In a whisper of wind, the maple by the gate stirred. A few bright leaves tumbled down. He began to sing hopefully and on the words, "Come out to the meadow," the three familiar voices stole in. Through the maple a shaft of sunlight fell on the faces above him, brightening the daytime stars of the loved, protective eyes.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Gold Salvage

The leaf fell here:
Who saw it fall?
"I," said the poet,
"I saw it all:

"The break from branch,
"The golden air,
"The leaf, all golden,
"Riding there,

"Now high, now low,
"And with no sound,
"Then a star shining
"On black ground" . . .

The leaf fell here,
And nought is left,
The air and ground
Alike bereft

Of what was gold
In another time . . .
"Look," said the poet,
"From rhyme to rhyme
"The leaf falls here
"Another time."

DAVID MORTON

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Intimate Message: Washington

General in Political Pitfall ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

Washington officialdom, anguished to the limit of politeness over the Darlan-Vichy affair, tumbled into a new tangle over Archduke Otto of Hapsburg not quite sure whether this was the straw that broke the camel's back or comic relief which could save everyone's sanity.

The story about Archduke Otto is that the War Department with its usual and probably natural, innocence of political pitfalls, designated a certain committee of refugee Austrians as the recruiting agency for an Australian battalion to be formed to fight Hitler and held free Austria. Archduke Otto is head of that particular committee. He is also Hapsburg pretender not only to the vacant throne of Austria, but to all the other thrones of South Central Europe which the Hapsburgs at one time and another over several hundred years collected in Vienna. This collection covers countries which we know as Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, and Albania.

One feels, of necessity, some sympathy for the generals who must fill their brains with guns and tanks and planes and problems of supply. When someone comes along and offers them an Austrian battalion it looks all right to a general. Why not? They are soldiers and with a particular grudge against Hitler. And the head of the committee which offers the battalion is a young man of excellent social acceptance in Washington. His mother was a guest of the Roosevelts (the Franklin D. branch of the family) at Hyde Park, N. Y., last summer.

Powerful Group Interested

What the generals who fell into this pitfall either didn't know about or realize was that there are powerful Czech and Serbian and Polish groups in the United States, which retain strong emotional feelings about the lands of their origin and they want them to be free again, and democratic. Playing games with a Hapsburg will win no votes among the Czechs of Pittsburgh or the Poles of Toledo.

So it seems that the generals, quite innocently, got into a little difficulty about Otto of Hapsburg and, at this writing, no one seemed quite sure how they were going to get out. Mr. Hull didn't help matters very much by saying that Archduke Otto was a refugee.

All of which may seem extremely trivial with the great battles of Tunisia and the Pacific Islands going on, and with Hitler being torn from his grip on the Don. But it isn't trivial. In its infinitely less important degree, it is a little sample of how Washington sometimes gets mixed up with causes which are not exactly popular or democratic.

There are often excellent and impelling reasons. The deal with Admiral Darlan still seems to be paying off handsomely. It is estimated now that we have the equivalent of about 100,000 extra soldiers for our operations in Tunisia because we are free from the necessity of policing French Africa. That is, to attack the enemy with the strength now available and at the same time hold a hostile French Africa in subjection would have required 100,000 more troops than we sent.

There are equally pressing reasons for our new official affection for General Franco. He is staying out of the war and thereby keeping Hitler from attacking Gibraltar and our supply line.

Actually, few political liberals challenge the wisdom of coming to terms with men like Admiral Darlan and General Franco if it is necessary to win the war, or will even shorten it demonstrably. What does disturb them is to see the Administration blithly tie itself up with the pretender to the Hapsburg throne and then express surprise that it was caught quite so far off the democratic track.

"Easier Way" Has Appeal

Military reasons are one thing, but getting mixed up with would-be emperors, dictators, and mandarins generally out of habit is quite another. Of course it always is easier to deal with a dictator or mandarin than with a democratic government. An understanding with General Franco can be reached with infinitely less difficulty than with the Australian Government. There is always a tendency in foreign relations to prefer dealings with autocrats. "It's so much easier," as a friend of ours at the State Department is inclined to remark with wistfulness in his voice.

What is worrying some people is that the practice may go beyond sound military expediency and become a fixed habit in American foreign relations.

The Country Speaks: Manila

Thanksgiving a Prayer This Year ..... ***By Walter Robb***

Filipinos, free to do as they liked respecting American holidays, long ago adopted Thanksgiving as a holiday of their own. They turned it into one of the principal holidays of the year, liking its mingled secular and religious origin. Certainly they liked its gregarious attributes, the getting of their large families together round a festal board, and its more sober purpose, too, the giving of thanks for another year of divine blessings. Their farmers fattened turkeys for Thanksgiving just as is done in the mainland United States, and their food importers ordered shipments from Australia and California.

Their societies ordered big banquet-weight turkeys. They are given to having many such organizations, for sheer sociability and mutual help—the keeping of old-home ties strong among the young. All college students in Manila from Iloilo, for example, are banded in such a society, and those from Cebu in a similar one, and so on, for all the provinces, as well as many single towns. Thanksgiving, at the close of first semester, and so eminently a sociable holiday, fitted such aims perfectly. A hall could be hired, and there could be a dance, as there always was, and a reigning belle to preside as queen over the gala evening.

Members of the Philippine Civil Service were seniors in these societies, and members of the bar, the bench, and the legislature attended as guests of honor. You had to be forehanded at the markets, or you would find all the turkeys bought ahead of you by these new democrats, eager and happy to render prandial worship. But there was nothing about it all that was not gratifying; it was all flattering to Americans nationally and individually. Commonly there was no wine, because Filipinos are proudly abstemious. Turkey there was, abundantly, and with it baked ham and new Baguio potatoes.

Often the bakeries undertook the baking. Some bakers are Spaniards, some from Mayorca and some from Minorca, and some are Cantonese. A Mayorcan or a Cantonese always will put aside his loaves to turn out a fine roast fowl or ham. They are rivals as to who does the better job, so they are ambitious about the dressing for the turkey and the seasoning for the ham.

La Palma del Mallorca was wont to do a good deal of this catering. Americans should know that walled-city hostelry as the place where Sam Fergusson, Secretary to the Philippine Commission (and first Executive Secretary of the Philippines), a San Francisco bon vivant, prepared one of the first Thanksgiving menus ever prepared in the Philippines. He lived there, and presided at a table where he taught his assistants classical Spanish by speaking nothing else to them.

In the Philippine provinces, Thanksgiving began at the homes of the teachers and of the few missionaries. Our lonely women there would of course not let the day pass without observance; and though turkeys, always lean, were scarce in those early years, we had to find some somehow, and we always did. Bachelors in the Civil Service were invited to the homes of the families.

Thanksgiving? Filipino friends inquired. Thanksgiving? We never heard of it, said they. But soon they caught the meaning of it, as much in the provinces as at Manila. They believed they had everything to be thankful for—their new American teachers, their free and orderly government, the constabulary's guardianship over their lives and property, and, most of all, American sovereignty over their bountiful land.

We were the only family of Americans at our first station, Cabanatuan, up in the midst of the central Luzon Valley. To our first Thanksgiving dinner we had invited Capt. Barrington K. West of the constabulary at Aliaga, 10 miles away.

The rains that year, 1907, were prolonged out of season. The Rio Grande de la Pampanga, at our town, rose so high over its banks that it flooded the main street. Aliaga, as usual, stood 8 to 10 feet under water, that reached nearly to the floors of its high-posted houses. We gave Captain West up, but he came quite on time. He rode a banca out of Aliaga, and when it finally grounded he slogged the rest of the way to the river afoot. At the river, he took off his pistol and ammunition belt, held them out of the water with one hand, and swam across as easily as Jason and Lord Byron breasted the Hellespont.

We had good roast turkey for him, too, with cranberry sauce; and the heart of my wife was glad; the Philippines had begun to be home to us.

We did not celebrate Thanksgiving lavishly this year, for one reason and another; most of all, because it could not be celebrated in the Philippines. For civilian internees, for prisoners of war, for 17,000,000 Filipinos. Thanksgiving, 1942, was out. So, it was out for us, too. We saw it take hold of a land where it came to mean as much as it meant at Plymouth. Our celebration of this season is a prayer that it may return to that land, and never be prorogued by Mars again.

Memo From Britain:

Kinsmen Organized to Help Prisoners of War ..... ***By Melita Spraggs***

Sinister names of German and Italian prison camps—such as Stalag XX C, Oflag IX B—are acquiring an association with loving thought and kind works in Britain these days. This has come about since relatives and friends of British captives have banded themselves in groups to meet prisoners' requests with sympathetic responses. These groups are branches of the Prisoners of War Relatives Association with headquarters at 16 St. James's Street, London.

In village halls, town drawing rooms, local institutes, women are pooling their activities to solve common problems. While they knit or sew comforts, they exchange news from letters, discuss difficulties, examine photographs, and generally piece together the story of the lives of the men who may be separated from them for the duration of the war.

Some group meetings are devoted to packing next-of-kin parcels; others to raising money to subscribe to the Red Cross for food parcels, or to help needy members to send next-of-kin parcels; sometimes a veteran soldier from the World War is invited to tell of his experiences as a prisoner in Germany; or the Red Cross film "In Enemy Hands," depicting the work of the Red Cross in prison camps is shown. Membership of most branches consists of relatives of men from many different camps, but where there are members with men in the same camp they inevitably drift together to exchange news.

Founder of the Prisoners of War Relatives Association is Mrs. P. M. Stewart, now Organizing Secretary.

In January, 1940, Mrs. Stewart's son was one of the early prisoners in this war. While she was on a visit to the headquarters of the Red Cross to see about her son's kit, it was suggested there was need for a society to help and comfort relatives of prisoners of war and that Mrs. Stewart should undertake its organization. There were about 60 relatives in London in those early days, and Mrs. Stewart promised to get in touch with them. As a result of her circular letter 16 relatives met together in a room lent by the Red Cross in London in May, 1940. The need for formation of such an Association and speedy development of its activities was more immediate than could have been foreseen by these pioneer members.

Just a week or two after their first meeting the ranks of British prisoners were suddenly increased by thousands as the Germans swept through France and numbers of men from the British Expeditionary Force fell into enemy hands while their comrades were being rescued from the Dunkirk beaches. The ranks of the relatives were correspondingly increased and hundreds of applications were received for membership in the Association.

More than 130 branches have since been formed throughout Britain, while sister organizations have been started in New South Wales, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and one in the United States at San Francisco.

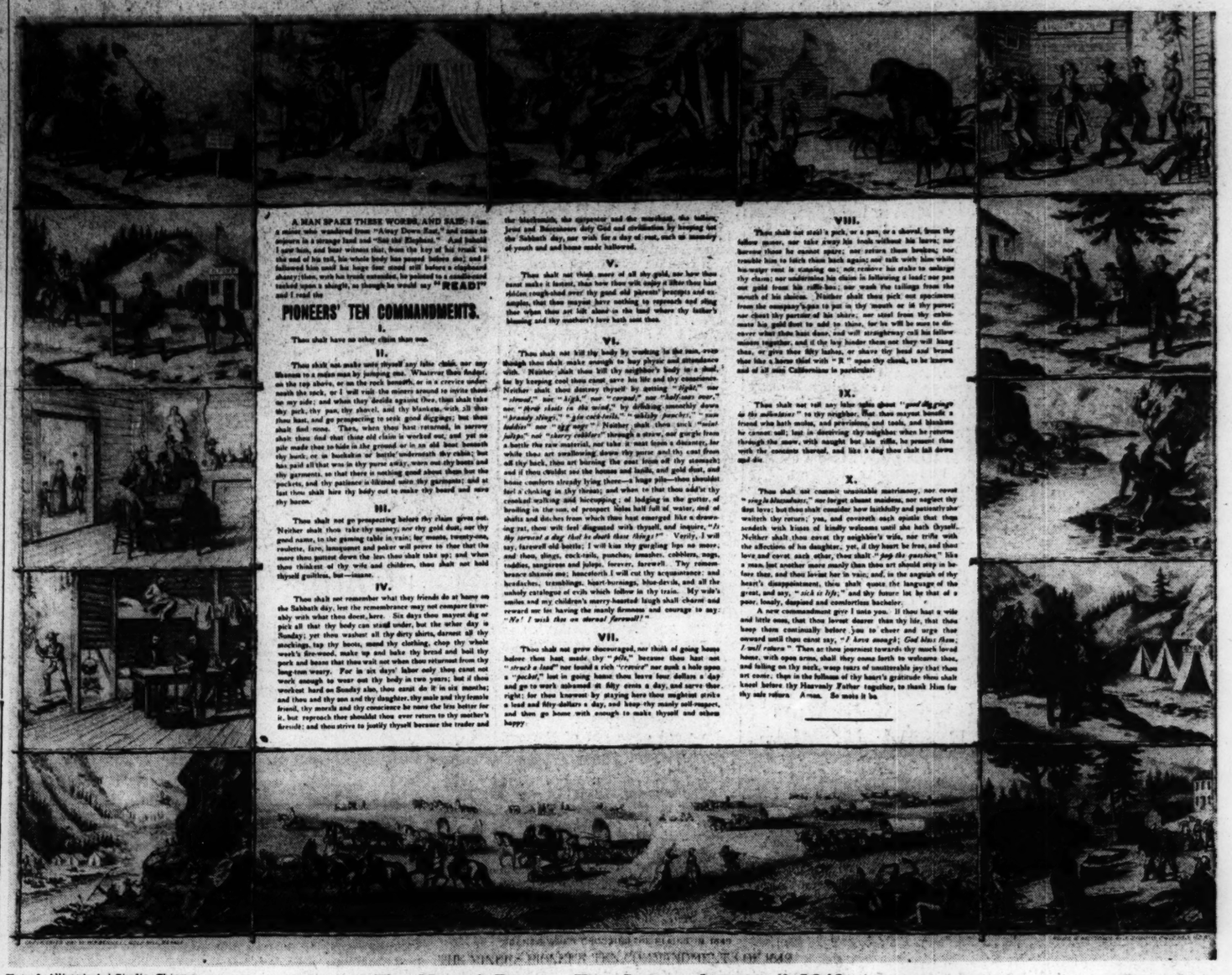
Membership fee of the London Central Organization, 12s. per annum, includes subscription to the Monthly News Sheet which has been issued for 2½ years. In the News Sheet are published reports of branch activities, extracts from prisoners' letters, information supplied by Government Departments concerned with the treatment of prisoners of war and photographs of groups of prisoners. Often members recognize their menfolk in these photographs and wish to have copies, so the Association supplies prints at small cost.

Mrs. Stewart keeps in close touch with the local branches of the Association in Britain. She visits them, addresses meetings on how national and international organizations work for the care of prisoners, and answers the many questions which relatives ask.

These meetings establish contacts between kinsfolk and prisoners which heal to some extent the feeling of separation and make life behind barbed wire less irksome through the home comforts and frequent news of home which prisoners receive as a result.

The Association also, through its contacts, gathers much valuable information in regard to prison conditions and is able, should occasion arise, to make representations to the Government —representations which result in measures being taken for the better safeguarding of the interest and welfare of British prisoners of war.

Across a Continent to the Strait of the Golden Gate


A MAN SPAKE THESE WORDS, AND SAID: I am a miner who wandered from "Along Down East," and came to sojourn in a strange land and "Get the Elephant." And behold I saw him, and hear witness that, from the key of his trunk to the end of his tail, his whole body has passed before me; and I followed him until he lags few cloud still before a clapboard shanty; there, with his trunk outmodist, he pointed to a sunbleached tracked upon a shingle, as though he would say "READ!" and I read the
PIONEERS' TEN COMMANDMENTS.
I.
Thou shalt have no other claim than one.
II.
Thou shalt not make unto thyself any idol, nor any likeness to a mules man by jumping one. Whatever thou findest on the top above, or on the rock beneath, or in a crevice underneath the rock, or I will visit the misery around to invite them on my side: and when they decide against thee, then shalt take thy pack, thy pan, thy shovel, and thy blankets, with all that thou hast, and go prospecting to seek good diggings; but thou shalt find none. Then, when thou hast returned, in sorrow shalt thou find that those old claim is worked out, and yet no pile made thee to hide in the ground or in an old boot beneath thy bunk, or in buckskin or bottle underneath thy cabin; but has paid all that was in thy purse away, worn out thy boots and thy garments, so that there is nothing good about them but the pockets, and thy patience is thinned unto thy garments; and at last thou shalt hire thy body out to make thy board and save thy bacon.
III.
Thou shalt not go prospecting before thy claim given out. Neither shalt thou take thy money, nor thy gold dust, nor thy good name, to the gaming table in vain; for monte, twenty-one, roulette, faro, lansquenet and poker will prove to thee that the more thou puttest down the less thou shalt take up; and when thou thinkest of thy wife and children, thou shalt not hold thyself guiltless, but—insane.
IV.
Thou shalt not remember what they friends do at home on the Sabbath day, lest the remembrance may not compare favorably with what thou doest here. Six days thou mayest dig or pick all that thy body can stand under, but the other day is Sunday; yet thou washest all thy dirty shirts, darnest all thy stockings, tap thy boots, mend thy clothing, chop thy whole week's fire-wood, make up and bake thy bread and boil thy pork and beans that thou wait not when thou returnest from thy long-tom weary. For in six days' labor only thou canst not work enough to wear out thy body in two years; but if thou workest hard on Sunday also, then canst do it in six months; and then and thy son and thy daughter, thy male and thy female friend, thy morals and thy conscience be none the less better for it, but reproach thee shouldst thou ever return to thy mother's fireside; and thou strive to justify thyself because the trader and the blacksmith, the carpenter and the merchant, the tailor, jeist and Bonnebreez duly God and civilization by keeping not the Sabbath day, nor wish for a day of rest, such as memory of youth and and home made hallowed.
V.
Thou shalt not think more of all thy gold, nor love them most make it honest, than how thou wilt enjoy it after they hast ridden rough-shod over thy good old parents' precepts and examples, that thou mayest have nothing to reproach and sting thee when thou art left alone in the land where thy father's blessing and thy mother's love hath sent thee.
VI.
Thou shalt not kill thy body by working in the sun, even though thou shalt make enough to buy physic and attendance with. Neither shalt thou kill thy neighbor's body in a duel, for by keeping cool thou canst save his life and thy conscience. Neither shalt thou destroy thyself by getting "drunk," nor "stewed," nor "high," nor "cramped," nor "half-seas over," nor "three sheets in the wind," by drinking smoothly down "brandy slings," "gin cock-tails," "whisky punches," "rum baddies" nor "egg nogs"! Neither shalt thou touch "mint julips," nor "sherry cobblers" through a straw, and gurgle from a bottle the raw material, nor take it neat from a decanter, for while thou art swallowing down thy pride and thy cost from off thy back, thou art burning the cast iron off thy stomach; and if thou couldst see the houses and lands, and gold dust, and home comforts already lying there—a huge pile—thou shouldst feel it choking in thy throat; and when to that thou add'st thy crooked walking and hiccupping; of lodging in the gutter, of broiling in the sun, of prospect holes half full of water, and of shafts and ditches from which thou hast emerged like a drowning rat, thou wilt feel disgusted with thyself, and inquire, "Is thy servant a dog that he should these things?" Verily, I will say, farewell old bottle; I will kiss thy gurgling lips no more; and thou, slings, cock-tails, punches, smashes, cobblers, nags, toddies, sangarees and juleps, forever, farewell. Thy remembrance shames me; henceforth I will cut thy acquaintance; and headaches, trembings, heart-burnings, blue-devils, and all the unholy catalogue of evils which follow in thy train. My wife's smiles and my children's merry-hearted laugh shall charm and reward me for having the manly firmness and courage to say: "No! I wish thee an eternal farewell!"
VII.
Thou shalt not grow discouraged, nor think of going home before thou hast made thy "pile," because thou hast not "struck a load" nor found a rich "crevice" nor such a hole upon a "pocket," but in going home thou leave four dollars a day and go to work ashamed at fifty cents a day, and serve them right; for thou knowest by staying here thou mightest strike a load and fifty dollars a day, and keep thy manly self-respect, and then go home with enough to make thyself and others happy
VIII.
Thou shalt not steal a pick, or a pan, or a shovel, from thy fellow miner, nor take away his tools without his leave; nor borrow those he cannot spare; nor return them broken; nor trouble him to take them back again; nor talk with him while his temper rent is causing on; nor remove his stake to enlarge thy claim; nor undermine his claim in following a lead; nor pan out gold from his rifle-box; nor wash the tailings from the wreck of his sluices. Neither shalt thou pick out specimens from the company's gaze to put in thy pocket or in thy purse; nor cheat thy partner of his share; nor steal from thy schmamate his gold dust to add to thine, for he will be sure to discover what thou hast done, and will straightway call his fellow miners together, and if the boy hinder them not they will hang thee, or give thee fifty lashes, or shave thy head and brand thee like a horse thief with "R" upon thy cheek, to be known and of all men Californians in particular.
IX.
Thou shalt not tell any false tales about "good diggings in the mountains" to thy neighbor, that thou mayest benefit a friend who hath stolen, and provisions, and tools, and blankets he cannot sell; lest in deceiving thy neighbor when he returns through the snow, with naught but his rifle, he pounce thee with the concrete thereof, and like a dog thou shalt fall down and die.
X.
Thou shalt not commit unsuitable matrimony, nor covet "sing le blanchisseuse," nor forget absent maidens, nor neglect thy first love; but thou shalt consider how faithfully and patiently she waiteth thy return; yea, and covereth each epistle that thou sendeth with kisses of kindly welcome until she hath Oyself. Neither shalt thou covet thy neighbor's wife, nor trifle with the affections of his daughter, yet, if thy heart be free, and thou love and covet each other, thou shalt "jog the gunther" like a man, but another more manly than thou art should step in before thee, and thou lovest her in vain; and, in the anguish of thy heart's disappointment, thou shalt quote the language of the great, and say, "sick is life;" and thy future lot be that of a poor, lonely, despised and comfortless bachelor.
A new commandment give I unto you. If thou hast a wife and little ones, that thou lovest dearer than thy life, that thou keep them continually before you to cheer and urge thee onward until thou canst say, "I love enough; God bless them; I will return." Then as thou journiest towards thy much loved home, with open arms, shall they come forth to welcome thee, and falling on thy neck, weep tears of unutterable joy that thou art come, that in the fullness of thy heart's gratitude thou shalt kneel before thy Heavenly Father together, to thank Him for thy safe return. Amen. So mote it be.

Kurz & Allison's Art Studio, Chicago

The Miners' Pioneer Ten Commandments of 1849

This chart of the miners' code of ethics, with its scenes of pioneers crossing the plains, provides interesting pictorial background for Mr. Markham's article today. The chart is one of the historic prints included in the "O Pioneers!" exhibit which opened at the Library of Congress this week.

Along Freedom's Trails

Nineteenth of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

San Francisco

San Francisco, as seen on the map, makes one think of a nail on a thumb of land. On its left is the Pacific, on its right a marvelous bay, above it the Strait of the Golden Gate, often burnished by the setting sun. In location, no city surpasses it; only a few, such as Istanbul, or Venice, or Stockholm, even rival it. Its name might make you think it a Spanish city, but that would be an error; it was built wholly by Americans in a land that had long been Spanish. It is new; so new indeed that its founders were known to many of our own contemporaries.

Let us attend, though uninvited, the first Fourth of July party ever held in this city of St. Francis. The host is Mr. Jacob Leese, an American merchant. The time is 5 p. m. and the year a little over a century ago. Mr. Leese is opening the first general store in that part of the world, and he is starting with a splurge. His newly erected wooden edifice is decorated with Mexican and American flags.

Most of the guests are Mexican grandees; a few are Americans; one is a goateed young Swiss named John Augustus Sutter, who is developing one of the most productive ranches west of the Mississippi, and who came down the Sacramento River to this Fourth of July banquet in a flatboat, with a crew of 10 Indians, and a pomp that might have reminded an imaginative observer of Rameses on the Nile.

The most distinguished of the visitors is the Spanish General Vallejo; he made the most eloquent toast of the evening, and it was to George Washington. He said he was glad to see the American and Mexican flags twining in such harmony. That was a good beginning and the store flourished—in Mexican San Francisco.

Now let us observe another group of people, who look very different, indeed, from those gay, witty guests gathered about Mr. Leese's well-laden table. They are thirty-two in number, and among them are a mother with an infant daughter.

It is not the 4th of July but the 4th of November, and cold! The wanderers are hunting an "American ranch" which they heard lay not far east of present day Oakland, just over the bay from San Francisco. They have no wagons or carts, only a few very lean horses and practically no baggage. They themselves are extremely haggard and ragged, and remind one of war prisoners, escaped from a distant camp.

They have been on the road five full months, having come 2,300 miles from Missouri, across the prairies, across the deserts of Utah and Nevada, over the Rockies and precipitous Sierras, with no mountain trails to follow. They were the first such group of Americans to dare the overland route between the United States and Mexico's California That was 101 years ago. They were led by a heroic, ambitious, ardently abstemious young New Yorker, John Bidwell.

He was not well received by the Mexican authorities. Even though it took Americans nine months to come to California by boat, and five months to come across the mountains, which would seem to indicate that California was far more isolated from the Mississippi River than was Europe, still the Mexicans in California were suspicious. They were few in number, very poorly governed, and maintained an army of only 500 decidedly inferior soldiers, so they feared Americans.

Their fears proved well-grounded, for within five years a small group of American settlers led by an impulsive William B. Ide, a pioneer from Massachusetts, executed a miniature revolution, captured a leading Mexican general, declared California a free "republic," and devised a striking flag with a bear on it, which he and a few comrades proudly raised over a fort near San Francisco Bay.

This somewhat casual attack by a handful of not very martial men, against a rather unimportant Mexican port, seemed more like a Hollywood drama than an act of State, but within six months California was effectively freed. The war with Mexico had begun, though neither Mr. Ide nor his associates knew it, and after a few furious combats between very small armed groups at a few points along the coast, California became part of the United States. Not more than a thousand American soldiers were involved in the whole campaign. That took place 95 years ago.

Let us now attend another gathering of Californians at the little coastal settlement of Monterey, somewhat south of San Francisco. It is the first of September and thirty-seven Californians, elected by the people a month earlier, have gathered in a hall to establish a State, adopt a Constitution and set up a government.

If any of them had been inclined to give themselves to contemplation during the pauses in their deliberations, a dramatic historical panorama would have passed before their eyes. No longer than thirty-three years before that, a noted Russian warship had anchored before a near-by port and Russia held extensive areas along the Pacific coast. Not five years before the Constitution the whole district was in the hands of Mexicans who had received it from the Spanish. For a number of decades, most business there had been in the hands of a British company. British warships had constantly patrolled the coast line, waiting for an opportunity to intervene. And now 37 Americans, very recently come from beyond the Mississippi River, and elected by other even more recent arrivals, were converting California into a free, self-governing American state.

They drew up a Constitution similar to that of New York State, and containing a provision that slavery was to be forbidden. The people promptly ratified it, and elected a government which they authorized to request California's admission to the Union. The Legislature almost immediately met, elected two senators and they started joyfully on the long, long trail to Washington.

Events had happened with dazzling rapidity. Only nine years earlier had the first group of emigrant farmers passed over the forbidding divide to Mexican California, and they had found but a few hundred scattered Americans in the whole land. Yet now California has sent two senators to Washington as representatives of the thirty-first state in the Union. All that had taken place in an area, which by the very fastest travel was 60 days from the national capital.

And strange to say, Washington was very much embarrassed. It didn't want California yet; wasn't ready for the state of the bear banner, of the vast Redwoods, of the gold, glittering in the gulches. Because California bore an odd number. It was 31. There were 15 Northern states and 15 Southern states. California would have broken the tie, so California had to sit outside a whole year, listening to furious Washington debates. That precipitous and spontaneous decision of the 37 men in the improvised Constitutional Assembly at Monterey, to keep California free, proved to be one of the most momentous in our history.

But the Californians didn't spend much time thinking about that. They were too busy digging gold, selling real estate, building houses, getting rich, and having a good time; also, in putting down crime. That last was sometimes achieved by direct action of the people, and constitutes one of the most sensational dramas in American history. A "People's Court" was established, but not by conqueror or dictator or revolutionary leader; rather by the people themselves.

It is not surprising that brutal and ferocious criminals collected in San Francisco and neighboring settlements. The gold rush took place almost immediately following the separation of California from Mexico. Within two years, more than a hundred thousand people poured in. Most of them were men; they came from every part of North America and other continents, and provoked chaotic conditions. California was still a wilderness. There were no real cities, no houses, no established government. What little stability existed among the older settlers was swept away. A frenzy seized middle California.

It is probable that no land on earth ever came so near living through a fairy story. If you made a strike—and thousands did—you could simply pick up wealth by the handful. You could privately mint four dollars worth of gold into coins and sell the coins for five dollars each, almost like hot biscuit, because money was scarce and gold abundant. The prospectors wanted coins to spend.

For two reasons, all normal restraints were removed. First, these gold rushers were very far from wives, sisters, parents, pastors, bosses and other persons whose opinions they valued. Secondly, they were suddenly rich and independent. They felt powerful enough to do what they pleased. To such a place, professional criminals flocked. Also, very low politicians. So criminals got hold of the government apparatus; at the very least they were able to prevent it from functioning against them. Violence and obscenity went parading down the street, scoffing at the law. Outrages assumed the force of an avalanche, and the authorities seemed to be caught in its dizzy sweep.

The casual observer might have thought all San Francisco depraved. But actually most of its inhabitants were very sound; their trouble was they had no way to impose order. At last, they found someone around whom to rally. Let us watch them as they apply direct self-government. Their young champion bears the strange name of James King of William, of Washington, D. C. After winning and losing a fortune, he starts a paper, the Daily Evening Bulletin, to fight corruption.

The people flock about him, and in that multitude of daring men he becomes the foremost hero. He calls the criminals by name, excoriates their acts, denounces the supine government officials and urges the people to act. In that land of flaming sensation, each new edition of James King of William's paper is the leading sensation. The people are aroused to follow him; the criminals conspire to destroy him.

He is shot. The people act. It is no mob. There is no lynching. The people simply gather. A very brave Kentuckian, William T. Coleman, barely out of his twenties, takes the lead among them, and they constitute themselves into a People's State, with power of sanctions. They set up headquarters resembling a fort, form an army and establish a court. They take the assassin of the fearless editor from jail, and along with another, even more notorious murderer-gambler.

They act swiftly, but without disorder or tumult. They show rigid discipline. They try the criminals, calling every available witness and allowing the defendants their own lawyers. At the end of two days the Court pronounces the verdict; priests are called for a final word; the murderers are executed. Other criminals are rounded up, and tried or expelled. The city is freed from crime and the People's government quietly disbands.

Such direct action may, of course, be very dangerous. It may lead to abuse, and indeed has led to flagrant abuses in California. But in this case it was a remarkable example of a brave people setting aside a corrupt political machine and cleaning up a state.

Such were the achievements of those pioneers in 15 brief years. They settled a land more inaccessible than North Africa; joined it to the United States; converted it into a free commonwealth; set up a government, and built a solid, orderly society, out of a heterogeneous multitude, consisting largely of gold miners. A tradition of self-government that had been developing in America for 220 years came to spectacular fruition. The people magnificently proved themselves.

Line Changed in Marine Hymn To Include Air Arm of Corps

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—From the far southwest Pacific to the shores of Tripoli or thereabouts American Marines face a change in their musical habits. They have to learn a new fourth line to the first verse of their famous hymn.

Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb has formally ordered revision of the song, Marine Headquarters said, to give recognition to those Marines who fight in the air as well as those who fight on land and sea.

Here is the way it goes now:

"From the halls of Montezuma
To the shores of Tripoli;
We fight our country's battles
In the air, on land, and sea;
First to fight for Right and Freedom
And to keep our honor clean;
We are proud to claim the title
Of United States Marine.

Previously the fourth line said, "On the Land and on the Sea."

Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, Marine Publications Officer, has ordered a new edition of the song printed and application made for a copyright to cover the change.

It will then be up to the Marines in the Solomon Islands, with American warships supporting the North African Expedition and wherever else they may be to adopt the change.

Although some such alteration of the song had been suggested by many persons, General Denig said, General Holcomb adopted in his order the version proposed by the First Marine Aviation Force Veterans Association which told him that "nothing, in our opinion, could do more to recognize and pay tribute to the air arm of our Corps, past, present and future."

In a letter to James E. Nicholson, Adjutant of the Association (310 N. Eutaw Street), Baltimore, Md., General Holcomb said he was "most reluctant" to make a change in the historic song but that he was doing so to accord "well merited recognition to the fact that our fields of operation now include the air."

Capt. William F. Santelman, leader of the Marine Band here, assured the Commandant that the new version would not upset the song's rhythm.

The Marine hymn originally was the work of an anonymous poet with the force in the Mexican War in 1847. The music comes from an old French opera.

Eagles and Crusaders Close New England Collegiate Football Season Tomorrow

B. C. Favored to Complete March Toward Sugar Bowl

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston College and Holy Cross will have the stage to themselves tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park as they ring down the curtain on New England's 1942 collegiate football season. All other teams in this section have put away their moleskins, Brown having followed suit yesterday after losing to Colgate at Providence by a 13-0 score.

This contest between the Eagles and the Crusaders will be the continuation of a rivalry that began back in 1896 and which has seen but few interruptions down through the years. It is the game which means most on the schedule for both elevens, and which this year carries additional importance.

Bowl Fixture

For some time now it has been known that B. C. has been a Sugar Bowl fixture for New Year's Day provided it goes through the season undefeated. The pressure which has been building up with the passing of each successful week end, therefore, comes to a terrific climax tomorrow.

In addition, besides the pressure from facing a traditional rival and the pressure from trying to finish a season so as to be in a position to earn upwards of $50,000 for their college, the Eagles are now facing pressure from another direction—the national gridiron statistics.

B. C. Firsts

According to figures released by the American Football Statistical Bureau, Boston College is first in total offense, averaging 422.8 yards per game; first in total defense, limiting opponents to an average of 106 yards; first in rushing defense, limiting opponents to an average of 26.9 yards; second in rushing offense, averaging 309 yards; and 10th in forward passing, averaging 117 yards. Moreover, Co-Captain Mike Holovak, through his outstanding efforts against Boston University last Saturday, has jumped from fifth to second place in individual rushing among the country's greats, ranking behind Rudolph "Little Doc" Mobley of Hardin-Simmons. Mobley has picked up 1,173 yards on the ground to 893 for Mike.

Despite all those honors, however, B. C. will have just one thought tomorrow—to win the game—and a one-point victory will be highly satisfactory to all B. C. followers. The weather will probably play an unimportant part in the Eagle plans, although a clear day would be more advantageous for the trickiness of the T formation.

Will Play Safe

The chances are that Boston College will play it safe. Quarterback Eddie Doherty probably will be instructed to grind out two or three touchdowns the hard way, taking no chances, and after having built up a lead—if he can—then try to run up the score with all the fancy capers the B. C. attack contains.

Of course it is hard to guess just what a coach will have his squad do, especially in a traditional game, but such a procedure seems likely. The Eagles did it that way a week ago against Boston University, their next-to-their-last game, and that was a game in which most anything the Eagles could have tried would have worked.

Zizzis For Naumetz

Reports from Chestnut Hill indicate that Co-Captain Freddie Naumetz may not see action tomorrow because of illness, and his loss will be keenly felt. In his place will be Manny Zizzis, regular center for the second team, the Junior Commandos. With him in the line will be Rocco Canale and either Patsy Darone or Al Fiorentino at guard, Gil Bouley and Joe Repko at tackle, Charlie Furbush and Don Currivan at end, and Doherty, Mickey Connolly, and Red Mangene in the backfield with Holovak.

For Holy Cross, star backs Johnny Grigas and Steve Murphy may not start, Coach Ank Scanlon feeling they do better when not subjected to the opening kickoff. He hasn't announced who will be in their place, but the chances are that Johnny Bezemes, Ray Ball, Joe McAfee, and Bob Sullivan will be the starting backfield. In the line will probably be George Titus at center, Tom Alberghini and Phil Nolan at guard, George Connor and Ted Strojny at tackle, and Capt. Ed Murphy and Bill Swiacki at end. So far this season the Crusaders have lost to Dartmouth, Duquesne, Syracuse, and Brown, while defeating Fort Totten, North Carolina State, and Manhattan. They played one tie game with Colgate.

Johnny Kelly Wins Berwick Marathon On His Ninth Try

BERWICK, Pa., Nov. 27 (AP)—After failing in eight previous attempts, Private John Kelly, of Boston, won the annual Thanksgiving Berwick marathon run yesterday on his ninth try.

Kelly, who was inducted into the Army only two weeks ago and obtained a three-day furlough in order to compete, covered the nine miles, 300-yard course in 48m. 55s.

Norman Gordon, Penn State cross-country captain representing the Shanahan C. C. of Philadelphia, finished second with Curtis Stone, also of Penn State, third and William Steiner, of New York, fourth.

Lou Gregory, Cleveland, N. Y. schoolmaster, who won a year ago, was forced out early in the grind because of an injury.

Kelly's time was more than a minute and a half under the course record of 47m., 16s. set by Scotty Rankin, of Canada, several years ago.

Schoolboy Champion

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. (AP)—Lloyd Blethen of Foxcroft Academy, Dover, Maine, won the national interscholastic cross-country championship here by outdistancing the largest field in the 17-year history of the event.

Dick Harlow Enters Navy For Service

If there is to be football at Harvard next year, the head coach will not be Dick Harlow, unless of course the war is ended. This morning Harlow was sworn into the Navy as a lieutenant commander by Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, U. S. N., Director of the Office of Naval Procurement for the First Naval District.

Harlow will report to Washington Dec. 1 where he has proceed orders and in four days he will establish in the Pocono Manor Inn, Pa., a health and recreation center for wounded returning Navy men. This is a new Navy project and Harlow was approached to take charge. Harvard University has granted him a leave of absence.

Served in Army

The new lieutenant commander served in the Army in the last war. His experience in handling boys and football players will aid him in this new branch of Naval rehabilitation work. In earlier coaching years, he combined football coaching with boxing.

With intercollegiate football probably out for the duration, it was not surprising to those who know Harlow to find him in service. He had sought active duty, but was rejected because of age requirements. He is tremendously enthusiastic that the Navy has taken this step toward a field that has not been explored.

There has been no indication as yet, but it would not be surprising to find William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard and close friend of Harlow, soon entering some branch of the service.

Replacement?

No word came out of Harvard this morning regarding any appointment to take over for the departing head coach. Since there will be no football until spring practice at the earliest, there is no hurry for a replacement. It is thought likely that one of Harlow's assistants, Lyal Clark, Earl Brown, Floyd Stahl, or Henry Lamar, will succeed him for the duration.

Harlow came to Harvard in 1935 and has won national acclaim for the defensive innovations he has introduced to enable weaker Harvard football teams to hold and master better aggregations time and again. Before he came here, he coached at Western Maryland, Penn State, and Colgate. He is an oölogist of note and helped in this study at the Harvard research laboratory. He is also a keen student of pteridology.

Wings Move Out In First Place In N. H. L. Race

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	5	2	3	13	40	31
Chicago	4	3	3	11	37	33
Toronto	5	4	0	10	44	26
Boston	4	4	1	9	29	32
Montreal	3	5	1	7	32	39
New York	3	6	1	7	33	36

Results Nov. 26
Detroit 2, Toronto 1.
New York 2, Chicago 1.

The Detroit Red Wings are in undisputed possession of first place in the National Hockey League today due to their 2-1 victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs and the optional sale of Goalie Jim Franks to the New York Rangers.

Franks made his debut in the net for the Rangers last night as they defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 2-1, in Chicago. Prior to last evening's game both Chicago and Detroit were tied for the league lead with 11 points each.

Rangers Buy Franks

The Rangers purchased Franks from Detroit's Indianapolis farm in the American Hockey League on a look-see basis. He replaces Steve Buzinski, who let 55 goals pass by him in nine games.

A record breaking Detroit crowd witnessed the Red Wings come from behind to score twice in the final period in a contest that was rough throughout.

The first period was scoreless but four penalties were equally handed out. Lorne Carr put the Leafs in front in the second period with a goal at 5:14.

At 10:11 of the final frame, the home fans saw Syd Howe sink the tying marker. A paper shower followed, holding up the game several minutes. Five minutes later, Connie Brown sent home the pay-off goal on a rebound of Ebbie Goodfellow's shot.

Brilliant Goal-Tending

The brilliant goal-tending of Franks drew applause from the 11,354 Chicago fans even though they saw the Hawks beaten for the first time this season.

The Rangers got off to a fast start scoring twice in the initial round. Lynn Patrick tallied with the assistance of Phil Watson at 9:20 and Clint Smith came back at 19:57 with a 15-foot shot.

In the third period, play was interrupted as programs fluttered onto the ice in protest to the decision nullifying a goal by Earl Seibert. The officials ruled that Bill Thoms was in the crease at the time.

Chicago finally got a goal at 16:01 when Max Bentley, high scoring center, drilled home the disc after receiving passes from Brother Doug and George Allen.

Selkirk Joins Navy

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees have announced that George Selkirk, veteran outfielder, has enlisted in the Navy and will report for duty Sunday.

Boston Strong Boy —By Pap'

ROCCO CANALE
—THE STRONG BOY OF THE BOSTON COLLEGE EAGLES !!
I MUST BE GOING STALE !!
TAKE YOUR TIME —I'LL HOLD 'EM OFF
250
53
HE'S A GUARD —and ONE OF THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY
PAP'

AP Features

Athletic Directors Await Decisions of Bowl Games

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Athletic directors and football coaches, whose players have received all the bumps and bruises while building glittering records, will get the pushing and shoving themselves this week as bowl promoters seek Jan. 1 combatants.

Only on the campus of Texas University will everything be serene. The Longhorn players voted to compete in the Cotton Bowl yesterday even before taking their showers after polishing off Texas A. & M., 12 to 6, on a touchdown by Jackie Fields just 46 seconds before the game's end.

But at Tulsa University the Athletes hurried right out after their 40-to-7 victory over Arkansas—their tenth of the year without a tie or defeat—to post markers which would direct the mailman, telegraph messenger or personal bowl emissary to the home of Coach Henry Frnka.

William and Mary

They were hopeful of staging a bowl promoters convention at William & Mary College, too, the Indians downing Richmond yesterday, 10 to 0, to replace Duke as the Southern Conference champion.

Of course, much of the actual bowl business must be delayed until after Saturday's games in which unbeaten Georgia Tech has an important engagement with Georgia and all-winning Boston College mixes with a Holy Cross eleven that doesn't believe the Eagles have been voted the best team in the country.

That doesn't include Saturday's meeting between Army and Navy which annually would fill the largest bowl but this year has been cut down to finger-bowl size by President Roosevelt's orders.

Texas faculty still must approve the school's participation in the Dallas bowl but the Southwest Conference champions in the past have had no difficulty getting such permission and none is expected this year.

Longhorn Opponent

No announcement was made of a possible Longhorn opponent although Missouri, which yesterday trimmed Kansas, 42 to 13, to retain the Big Six title, Tennessee, Alabama and possibly Georgia have been mentioned.

One of the latter trio also might furnish the opposition for Boston College in the Sugar Bowl. The Eagles haven't been formally announced as New Orleans visitors during the holiday season but have been linked with the game since early this month.

Tulsa is another Sugar Bowl possibility and along with William & Mary and Penn State also has received unofficial consideration for the Miami Orange Bowl affair.

Georgia Tech, if it downs Georgia Saturday, is supposed to have the inside track to the Rose Bowl, where the host team may not be decided until Dec. 12. However, if Washington State downs Washington Saturday it will take a lot of blocking and tackling to remove the Cougars from the front rank.

Other Results

In other games yesterday Louisiana State spurted in the final period for an 18-to-6 verdict over Tulane; Virginia Polytech won its first game in five years from Virginia Military, 20 to 6; and Penn walloped Cornell, 34 to 7.

The Great Lakes sailors, unscored upon since Oct. 24, officially closed Northwestern's season, 48 to 0, with Bruce Smith, once of Minnesota, getting 23 points, and Colgate ruined Brown's appetite for the 11th straight year, 13 to 0.

Out in the Rocky Mountain sector, Colorado moved alongside Utah on the Big Seven throne by downing Denver, 31 to 6, for its fifth loop win. The Utes stepped outside their own circuit for a 13-to-6 verdict over Idaho.

Tie in Big Seven

DENVER, Nov. 27 (AP)—Colorado and Utah tied for the 1942 Big Seven football championship yesterday, but Colorado took credit for nailing up the better scoring performance in conference competition. The final standings:

Team	W	L	T	PTS.	OP.
Colorado	5	1	0	172	47
Utah	5	1	0	142	451
Denver	3	2	1	100	85
Utah State	2	3	1	56	115
Colorado State	2	3	0	56	93
Brigham Young	1	4	0	30	103
Wyoming	1	5	0	47	109

Coach Denny Myers was talking about his Boston College football team.

"It's the kind of a team coaches hope to get," said Myers. "All I have to do is throw them a ball. I've seen a lot of good football teams and on them most of the boys were cocky. But not these boys. There isn't a swell-headed boy in the crowd.

Myers went on to sing the praises of the young giants from Boston. He said the Eagles boasted four outstanding players and he rated them in this order: End Don Currivan, Halfback Mike Holovak, Center Fred Naumetz, and Guard Rocco Canale. These four players could, in his opinion, make any team in the country.

"It's a team of four outstanding players and a football smartness," Myers explained, "and the smartness is Eddie Doherty. On the field, he is a genius. Our system is elastic and mobile, and it is safe in his hands.

"Maybe I shouldn't be talking this way, but Greasy Neale, coach of the Philadelphia Eagles, took a look at my squad and said, 'Myers, if I had these boys, only one of my men would be able to make the team.'"

Sports Around the Hub

Weather May Be Factor

Those who like to speculate on all possible angles of a football game call this week's inclement weather a definite "break" for Boston College in tomorrow's Fenway Park clash with Holy Cross. The reasoning here is that the Eagles are an established power and actually needed little preparation for the Purple, whereas the Worcester boys will miss the outdoor drills they were cheated of in getting ready for the bowl-bound steamroller from the Heights.

Incidentally, a hint comes through today that the Eagles will go to the Sugar Bowl regardless of the outcome of the Holy Cross game. But the determined Eagles are not apt to let such a rumor affect their hustle against this traditional rival.

* * *

The Coast Guard basketball team representing the Boston district opens its season tomorrow evening against Harvard Varsity in the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge. Prior to this engagement the Coast Guard Cubs will meet the Crimson Junior Varsity. The Coast Guard first team includes "Ziggie" Strzelecki of Worcester and Harry Clark of New London, Conn., at the forward posts; Gil Wenzel of Milwaukee at center, and Ray Griffin of Clayton, New Mexico, and Lu Belanger of Beverly at guards.

* * *

The Boston Olympics are still unbeaten at home and still haven't won a game on the road. The O's kept their Garden record intact last night by taking the Philadelphia Falcons, 5-1, before 8,334 paying customers. An interesting chapter of the O's story is that Coach Hago Harrington is working a line of Clarence Schmidt, Gerry Bauer and Fishy Dumond, which brings back memories of that once high flying Bruin Kraut line of Schmidt, Dumart and Bauer. Gerry Bauer is Bobby's kid brother.

* * *

Briefs . . . A couple of Worcester boys who formerly played with the Boston Braves' Pony League farm at Bradford, Ed Spencer and Dick Hildreth, are now privates in the Marines . . . Almost any day now you can expect the All-America avalanche to start . . . The big eastern gridiron game outside of the Hub tomorrow is the Georgia-Georgia Tech date in the South . . . Biggest scoring inning of the 1942 big league season was 10 runs for the Yankees against the Athletics on Sept. 7.

* * *

The Holy Cross Club of Boston holds its annual pre-Boston College game gathering this evening at The University Club. In the key speaker's seat will be "Ank" Scanlan, Purple mentor . . . The Red Sox were second best in the American League last season in winning one-run games, according to official statistics. The locals won 30 games by a lone marker and lost 23. Top spot went to the Cleveland Indians with 30 wins and only 18 losses. The White Sox, first in '41, dropped to the cellar berth last year . . . Gordon Drillon of Canadiens leads the N. H. L. scoring race with 15 points. The leading Bruin is Buzz Boll with 10, with Bill Cowley close behind at nine.

Football Scores

Results Nov. 26
By the Associated Press

Tulsa 40, Arkansas 7.
Missouri 42, Kansas 13.
Texas 12, Texas A. & M. 6.
William & Mary 10, Richmond 0.
Great Lakes 48, Northwestern 0.
Penn 34, Cornell 7.
Colgate 13, Brown 0.
Bucknell 27, Franklin & Marshall 0.
Muhlenberg 20, Albright 0.
Duquesne 13, Lakehurst Air Station 0.
Marshall 13, Bradley Tech 7.
Western Reserve 25, Case 0.
Catawba 38, Appalachian 0.
John Carroll 0, Akron 0.
Cincinnati 21, Miami 12.
Louisiana State 18, Tulane 6.
Wake Forest 33, South Carolina 14.
Virginia Tech 20, Virginia Military 6.
St. Louis 26, Washington 0.
Colorado 31, Denver 6.
Utah 13, Idaho 7.
Brooklyn College 27, City Col. of N. Y. 26.
Chattanooga 61, Centre 14.
Utah State 31, Wichita 13.
Nebraska Wesleyan 32, Hastings 0.
Central Washington 6, Pasco Naval 6.
Quachita 64, Peru (Neb.) State 0.
Fort Riley 39, Kansas Wesleyan 6.
Texas Tech 12, Arizona 7.
Texas Mines 61, New Mexico A. & M. 6.
Missouri Valley 62, Central (Mo.) 0.
Hardin-Simmons 13, Howard Payne 0.
Dayton 20, Ohio University 0.
Edmond, Okla., T.14, Springfield, Mo., T. 7.
Hampton Institute 27, Virginia Union 12.
Morgan State 30, Virginia State 0.
Florida A. & M. 44, Xavier 14.
Newberry 21, Wofford 12.
Tuskegee 28, Alabama State Tchrs. 0.
W. Va. State 12, Wilberforce (Ohio) 0.
Lincoln 20, Howard 6.
Southeastern State Tchrs. 20, Austin 13.

J. T. White, Ohio State end, possesses no given name. He is a brother of Paul White, Michigan player.

Auburn Coach Talked Team Into Defeating Georgians

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27—Georgia's hopes for its first unbeaten season since intercollegiate football was first introduced in Athens in 1890, or thereabouts, fell last week end before an inspired Auburn Tiger, defeated four times earlier in the campaign. As most everyone knows, the Bulldogs were rated by most of the polls and other "systems" as the first team in the nation, before the Auburn tilt.

The mental states and attitudes the two squads developed during the week before the game might throw some light on why the result was Auburn 27, Georgia 13. On the Bulldog side, the boys were rated as high as it was possible for a team to rate. They had some narrow escapes in compiling their record, it is true—such as the Kentucky 7-6 affair, and the Alabama 21-10 score in the past period. But they rested secure in the knowledge that in Frankie Sinkwich, their captain, they had the best back in the nation when the pressure was on. He had managed to pull them through before, he would do it again. He played a brilliant individual game, establishing a new national record for yards gained in one season, and turning in a masterful defensive game, but it was not enough.

Could Be Beaten

Then, during the week before the game, after Auburn had soundly trounced LSU—showing much power in running up 26 points, the Georgia coaches began drilling the idea into their players that this was to be the toughest game of their season; telling them that Auburn could easily beat them, regardless of what the records show. Apparently they put this over so thoroughly that the boys were not too surprised or stunned when it actually came to pass.

On the Auburn side, Coach Jack Meagher, the ex-Marine, who knows how to speak confidently when the going is tough, in quiet, almost whispering tones—dramatizing every word—told his boys that Georgia, with the best backs in the country, could, after all, play only four of them at the time. He made each one of his boys realize that despite what the papers said, each side could play only 11 men at one time. And he sold the boys on the idea that this being the case, they, individually, were as good man for man as the champions. All they needed to do was play together, Meagher reasoned with them, and they could stop this "dream" backfield, as the sports writers had dubbed the new Georgia combination of Sinkwich at full, Trippi at tailback, McPhee blocking, and Lamar Davis at wingback.

Their Final Game

Every boy likes to know his coach thinks he is good, especially if he has talent. The Auburn boys do have that, and they were well coached. Just before the game Meagher dramatically called the starters together under one of the goal posts and reminded them that this was his and their last game together, since he and they were almost all going into the Marines on Jan. 1. He told them that they were the greatest team in the country, no matter if they had lost a few on bad breaks. He reminded them that they could prove this during the next two hours, vindicating themselves and their coach for those early season setbacks. Then he told them to go out there and fight like the good Marines they were.

On the other side of the field, Georgia was being told that they were about to meet a team that could beat them, and not to be over-confident because the sports writers said they were good. Jack Meagher talked his boys into believing they would win, and they did. The Georgia coaches—all of them—talked their boys into believing they could lose, and they promptly did.

Statistic Summary

The highly touted "dream" backfield gained exactly 37 yards running; 31 of them by Sinkwich. Sinkwich threw some passes that were definitely "strikes," but they were dropped. On the other hand, the Tigers didn't complete a pass, yet gained almost at will through the big Bulldog line. The vital statistics were:

Auburn (27)		Georgia (13)
18	First downs	12
355	Yards rushing	37
0	Yards passing	190
45	Penalties	15

For Auburn, Monk Gafford at left halfback was a wheelhorse, with Reynolds, Clayton, Irby and Jenkins in the backfield turning in great performances. The entire Auburn line was a powerhouse on offense and tower of strength on defense. They deserved to win. Victory is indeed sweet, especially when it comes at the expense of the champion. Ask Auburn.

"We don't know yet just what happened," was still the concensus of opinion of the Georgia players the morning after their defeat.

What will happen when Georgia meets unbeaten Georgia Tech will remain a deep mystery until about 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The winner will be SEC champion for 1942, with Tech having a chance at the national title if they win.

Eldon R. Lindsey

Navy Ignores Army Build-Up

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 27 (AP)—Army comes to town today for the football game with Navy tomorrow, and the local folks are going to discover that the Cadets are human after all.

This no doubt may come as a surprise, inasmuch as some of the boys hereabouts have been building this Army team up into almost a myth, with a running attack like a set of tanks, a line like so many trench mortars and an aerial offense no weaker than a formation of flying fortresses.

And the Navy coaches haven't knocked down the impression to any extent, either, as they readied their Middie gridders for the first service scramble in the Naval Academy's backyard since the gay nineties.

15,000 Customers

This is the tussle President Roosevelt shifted to tiny Thompson Stadium from Philadelphia's mammoth 100,000-seat Municipal soupbowl because of wartime transportation difficulties. The Navy estimates no more than 15,000 cash customers will be on hand for the vest-pocket edition of the usual super-duper.

Navy head coach Billick Welchel comes right out in meeting to report that his fellows are "completely outclassed" and don't have much chance against the Cadet steamroller.

Others of the coaching staff come close to being wide-eyed when they tell you about Army's grinding ground game.

Plenty of Zip

Yet, the Middies, themselves, winding up their drill-work yesterday in a "semi" secret practice that reporters were permitted to watch until they started to practice, were so full of zip and zing they didn't look as if they'd even heard of Army.

At least they realize they're tangling with just 11 other football players, despite the fact Army was favored to win its first service shindig since 1938.

Army won't feel too much out of place during the 24 hours or so it must spend in this traditionally sailor section. Navy invited the Cadets to share the Academy but Coach Earl Blaik figured his boys would feel more at home with soldier surroundings, so they'll park at Fort Meade, about 15 miles down the road.

Moore to Sell Bonds

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Terry Moore, captain and center fielder of the world champion Cardinals, is going to Panama to talk baseball and sell war bonds.

Enters Naval Service

By a Staff Photographer

Coach Dick Harlow

Harvard's head football coach for the past eight seasons is shown here as he was sworn into the United States Navy this morning as a lieutenant commander. Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, U. S. N., Director of Naval Procurement for this district, gave him the oath. Harlow leaves for Washington Dec. 1.

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Commerce and Finance

Nelson to Press for Full Civilian Authority Over War Output

Business and Industry

A. & P. Charged With Monopoly In Food Trade

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The nation's largest food chain, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company group, was confronted today with a federal indictment charging conspiracy to "monopolize a substantial part of trade and commerce in food and food products."

A two-count indictment returned by a federal grand jury at Dallas, Texas, promptly brought a retort by 12 companies and 16 officials involved that the suit was an attempt to "create further chaos" in the wartime food situation.

The company's statement termed the Government's accusations "ridiculous and vicious" and asserted that "we will disprove every charge Mr. (Thurman) Arnold (head of the Justice Department anti-trust division) has made."

Charges Outlined

The indictment, naming the New York Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Inc., parent of the 11 other companies, as the prime corporate defendant, charged that the effect of the alleged conspiracy was to:

"Injure and destroy food manufacturers, processors, canners, wholesalers and thousands of independent retail food dealers; to depress prices paid to grocers of fresh fruits, vegetables and other farm crops; and to make it impossible for thousands of non-integrated independents and small chains to remain in competition with the defendants."

The chain, the Justice Department said, operates 6,412 retail stores in 3,436 communities and contains the largest purchasers, manufacturers, processors, wholesalers and retail distributors of food and products in the nation. It added that sales of the group last year aggregated $1,378,660,000 or 13½ per cent of the total business of grocery and combination stores.

The Government cited eight methods which it said the company employed to control policies and practices in the production, processing, manufacture and distribution, both at wholesale and retail, of food and food products.

These methods were alleged to have:

1. Destroyed competition of independent grocers, meat dealers and small local food chains by selling at prices lower than elsewhere in the system.
2. Systematically prevented competition in selected trade areas by combining with local or national food chains to fix retail prices.
3. Obtained a systematic discriminatory buying preference over competitors.
4. Coerced suppliers into granting excessive and preferential discounts and rebates.
5. Charges brokerage and commission fees on transactions with growers, competing shippers and jobbers even when no service was given.
6. Engaged in the brokerage business on the company's own account and coerced sellers into paying a so-called brokerage fee on their own purchases.
7. Fostered false comparison of their prices with those charged by competitors and secretly enhanced "actual prices above their advertised prices through short-changing, short-weighing and marking up prices on store tags and purchases."
8. Shut off from competitors the principal supply of coffee available to the United States and artificially increasing the coffee price by registering for export from the largest coffee producing country the entire balance of the coffee quota available for export in a year, six months before the year terminated.

The company's statement said:

A. & P. Replies To Charges

"Every corner grocer and every housewife in the United States of America knows that there is no monopoly in the food business. It is the most competitive business in America.

"It would appear that these ridiculous and vicious charges have been introduced to support an anti-trust division theory that the people of the United States have no right to patronize a company if their patronage will make the company grow.

"Mr. Arnold has had his field day at Dallas. Before a grand jury only his accusations have been heard; only his representatives are allowed to appear; only one side of the case is represented. Because of this the courts have held that none of these charges can be presumed to be true and in no way tend to discredit anyone unless they are proved in court."

Individuals named in the indictment included George L. Hartford of Montclair, N. J., and John A. Hartford of Westchester County, N. Y., president and vice-president respectively of the parent company.

Labor Shortages, Prices Seen Plywood Output Bar

WASHINGTON (AP)—The hardwood plywood industry advisory committee reported to the War Production Board that shortages of manpower and an unstable price situation had impeded production of hardwood plywood.

Members of the committee said withdrawal of experienced workmen for Army and Navy service and inequalities in wage scales in comparison with other war industries had aggragated the work problem and disturbed production schedules.

Joins Agency

Henry O. Pattison, Jr.

Who joins the copy department of Benton & Bowles, Inc. Mr. Pattison for the past 10 years has been associated with J. Walter Thompson Company as one of the agency's senior group heads.

Free Enterprise Must Be Restored, Bankers Are Told

The free enterprise system must be restored when the war ends or the nation will have to turn to the "planned economy" of dictatorship, it was asserted here by Walter B. French, deputy manager of the American Bankers Association, in an address before the Boston chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

Mr. French asserted that while the advantages of the free enterprise system are necessarily relegated to the background during the war emergency, the system must not be abandoned because its only alternative is dictatorship.

"The main functions of government during an emergency period are regulation, taxation, and control — the very antithesis of the prerequisites to free enterprise," Mr. French asserted. "However distasteful that may be to many of us, such steps appear to be necessary at the moment. But I would like to submit that in any but a war economy an autocracy is wasteful, unfair, and a deterrent to progress.

"There is only one alternative to a free economy and that is some form of planned economy. A planned economy would deprive us of everything that sets us apart as fortunate people. The great risk we face in this country today is that most of the benefits we enjoy are taken for granted. Too few of us have taken the trouble to find out what it is that is different in our system from other economies or forms of government. If we must lose free economy in this country, let us lose it fighting with our eyes open and let us not lose it through indifference."

Gillette Appointed To WPB Position

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board announced appointment of George L. Gillette, Minneapolis, as director of its farm machinery and equipment division.

Mr. Gillette has been vice-president and general sales manager of the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company. He succeeds William R. Tracy, who resigned to join the Army's motor transport division.

WPB also announced the appointment of George Krieger as deputy director of the division. He has been manager of the agricultural engineering division of the Ethyl Corporation at Detroit.

At the same time WPB made several important changes in the order controlling production of farm machinery. The restrictions were made effective on all manufacturers, however small, by elimination of the exemption previously granted producers whose expected output would not exceed $10,000 a year.

The production quotas for "non-concentrated" equipment were increased by one third. Such items include tractors, combines, hand tools, harness hardware, and tractor-mounted implements. The production quota for power sheep-shearing machines was raised from 75 per cent to 100 per cent.

N. Y. Banks to Protect Officers From Law Suits

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chase National Bank and the National City Bank of New York, two of the largest banks in the country, have announced steps would be taken to protect their officers and directors from unwarranted law suits.

The two banks will submit to stockholders at the annual meeting in January proposals to authorize the indemnification of their officers against the expense of defending themselves in cases where they are clear of any liability.

The proposed action was believed the first of its kind involving a national bank, but many state banks took such steps a year ago along with numerous industrial and other concerns.

Canadian Wheat Stocks Lower

OTTAWA (CP) — Stocks of Canadian wheat in store Nov. 19 totaled 452,901,084 bushels compared with 453,083,363 Nov. 12 and 503,322,573 on the corresponding date of 1941, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

New WPB Blow Seen in Output Control Battle

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson will strike another blow in his struggle to establish full civilian authority over armament output by abrogating the armed services' control over production scheduling, an informed official said.

An administrative order setting up Charles E. Wilson, Vice-chairman of the War Production Board under Mr. Nelson, as top figure in charge of scheduling and expediting output of all munitions now is nearly ready for Mr. Nelson's signature, it was stated by a WPB source who cannot be quoted by name.

The order would give Mr. Nelson power not only to control aircraft scheduling, as announced by Mr. Nelson last Thursday, but to take similar measures in any other production field where unbalanced ouput of parts is hampering the assembly of weapons.

Further Control Likely

Manufacture of military radio and sound-detection equipment is likely to go under such control, it was stated and—if Mr. Wilson so decides—so may merchant ship construction, hitherto scheduled by the Maritime Commission.

President Roosevelt received Mr. Wilson—who was brought to Washington recently by Mr. Nelson from the presidency of the General Electric Company—and Mr. Nelson as callers at the White House Saturday.

What was said at this conference was not revealed, but Mr. Nelson's evident intention to proceed gave indication that Mr. Roosevelt had interposed no objection to WPB's new assertion of control.

WPB officials blame much of the delay in warplane and other arms production on faulty scheduling, by which they mean principally the failure to arrange a balanced flow of parts for assembly into finished planes, guns and ships. In such cases the delivery of completed weapons may be delayed for lack of only one or two fittings, or large quantities of scarce metal may be tied up in parts produced at a rate that outruns the assembly of completed planes.

Mr. Nelson sent letters outlining a new Aircraft Production Board—in effect, a "Little WPB" of airplanes with Mr. Wilson as its head—to Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox early last week for their counter-signatures.

They did not counter-sign. Last Thursday Mr. Nelson took the bull by the horns and announced the aircraft board anyway, putting an admiral and a general on the board under Mr. Wilson. The War and Navy Secretaries still have not counter-signed the letters, the WPB official said, but Mr. Nelson has resolved to carry out his program in full.

This means that Mr. Nelson must withdraw from the armed services powers granted to them by himself last spring.

Truman Position

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—U. S. Senator Harry S. Truman (D-Mo.) asserted last evening that any attempt on the part of the military services "to take complete control over the nation's economy not only places vital functions in inexperienced hands but presents a definite threat to our postwar political and economic structure."

He made the assertion during an interview on the "March of Time" program over NBC when he was asked: "What is your position in the current dispute as to who shall control war production, the civil or military?"

Calling that the "most important question of the day," the head of the senatorial committee investigating the war effort said in his prepared text that "the function of generals and admirals is to fight battles, and to tell us what they need to fight battles with. They have no experience in business or industry, and the job of producing what they ask for should be left to business men under the direction of experienced civilians.

"For these reasons the Truman Committee wants the War Production Board to exercise the powers that the President gave it, and in its manpower report has recommended that manpower be placed under civilian, not military control."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Secretary Henry Stimson said today that the entire subject of readjustment of armament production is being discussed at current conferences between officials of the War Production Board and the War Department.

Asked specifically whether he had approved WPB Director Donald M. Nelson's appointment of Charles E. Wilson to take charge of all aircraft production, Mr. Stimson declined to discuss the appointment.

"From time to time, the developments of the war force a reappraisal of our armament program," Mr. Stimson told his press conference, "there is no theoretical constant either for the allocation of raw materials or for their manufacture.

"As to how the adjustments are being handled by the War Production Board and the War Department, there is no information I can give you now because the complicated details are still being discussed by Mr. Nelson, Mr. Wilson, Judge Patterson, and myself. We are going to make every effort for an efficient, workable assignment of the task."

Robert P. Patterson is undersecretary of war, in charge of War Department procurement.

Labor, Management Amity May Put End to 'Scarcity Economy'

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most important social and political developments in the United States since Pearl Harbor is the resurgence in the spirit and pride of engineering achievement of American industry. While America has been developing one of the most destructive machine organizations in human history in its new Army and Navy, it has at the same time been developing one of the most creative organizations on earth in American industry.

The phrase "industrial miracle" has become almost a cliche, and in the pages of American magazines and newspapers, both in the ads and in the text, it is apparent that the spotlight of creative excitement has shifted from humanitarian and social service experiments to tangible engineering achievements. The sudden nation-wide interest in the accomplishments of Henry Kaiser is a symbol of a new and profound interest in engineering achievements in general, and of the reviving popularity of people who live by doing rather than by talking.

Industrial Achievement

Stories and ads reporting with pride the achievements of American industry have come into fashion. Magazines run articles and newspapers run series on the specific achievements of particular industries and firms in conquering time and space to help win the war; of production time on war-tools cut from hours to minutes; of ship launchings in 7½ days; of railroad traffic records run up with reduced equipment of locomotives, freight and passenger cars; of arsenal production time sliced to fractions by industrial ingenuity in the application of mass production methods; of delicately efficient optical instruments and electrical bulbs once bought from German handicraft industries and now turned out en masse by American industry at a fraction of the time and cost.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers will start off its annual meeting next week with a session on "The Importance of Intuitive, Invention, and Ingenious Faculties in Engineering."

These things will probably have a large social and economic meaning, apart from their contribution to the war.

One of the most conspicuous effects has been on the public relations business. It has been lifted to a new prominence in industrial councils by the scope of the story which industry has to tell of war achievement. For those industries still producing civilian products it has become important to show the public the essentiality of the industry to the war; for those industries which have shifted over to war production, it has become important to keep the firm name before the public even though the company no longer has anything to sell to the civilian reader. In either case public relations becomes more important to American industry as fireside chats and social service speeches were to the New Deal political set-up.

But the new trend has a wider significence. It seems to represent an increased co-operation between men and management, a new means by which both sides have become interested in their work for reasons over and above the making of wages on the one hand or profits on the other. One of the most important industries developments of the war has been the growth of labor-management committees to further the war production drive.

Opportunity for Common Goal

It has been long argued that American industry holds the possibility of the integration of artistic, artful, and scientific personalities within the structure of the American corporation as within the medieval guild, if only the internecine and fratricidal jealousies and envies of capitalist production could somehow be dissolved. The war seems to have provided an atmosphere in which the men can feel free to give up distrusting the management and the management can feel free to give up fearing the men, and both can combine in a productive alliance against common enemies.

Management can hardly hope to increase its profits out of the war effort, and since the Second Price Stabilization Act men can hardly hope for much in the way of added remuneration. And both sides, if producing for war, cannot help feeling that whatever financial gains they make must come out of the government rather than out of each other. In such circumstances an unprecedented opportunity for common interest arises.

Productive effort thus takes on a social meaning which it could not have under peace economy. Before the war labor-saving devices introduced by management appeared to have an immediately unfavorable effect on the men, and only a theoretical advantage to society. Likewise slowdowns and shutdowns for lack of market were a hardship on all, and particularly on the men, which bred suspicion and fear. And slowdowns and ca' canny by the men did not seem to have any great social or moral significance. In wartime it has become different.

Moral and social value has become attached to productive effort, such as it has not had since the heyday of Protestantism, when both capitalists and workmen felt their "callings" (a peculiarly Protestant word) to be morally ordained, or since the Middle Ages, when all economic effort was partially touched with a religious significance.

The Postwar Dream

All this has been made possible chiefly by the abolition of the "limited market" for labor and for goods. And this "scarcity economy" of war has in turn been made possible by a reversal of the traditions of gold standard and budget-balancing, so that demand during war is constantly in excess of supply.

The constant reiteration in postwar dreams and hopes that industrial society will have freedom from economic insecurity has great importance, for if in some way this dream is realized, then this new-found war-time co-operation between management and labor in the excitement of creative effort can be continued.

But realization of this dream means a continuance of the war-time freedom from the limitations of orthodox economic theory. If it can be continued, it is possible that industry may become a joint effort, and no longer a word which can be the exclusive possession of industrial managements.

All this is unavoidably vague and general. The future is a compound of dream and accident; it is hardly true that, as William James said, men get in social and political organization, what they want; but it is partly true. A great deal of imaginative thinking remains to be done, along the lines of the words from George Washington, carved into the arch at the foot of Fifth Avenue in New York, and repeated at the end of the recent Hoover-Gibson book on "The Problems of Lasting Peace." Lasting industrial peace will come if American industrialists, labor leaders, and economists, can "raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God."

One-Cent Pieces of Steel Coated With Zinc Will Free Copper for War

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury officials disclosed that one-cent pieces would be minted of steel coated with zinc to free copper for war industries as soon as Congress passes pending legislation permitting the use of substitute materials for small coins.

The bill already has been passed by the Senate and now awaits House approval. In anticipation of its early passage, the Treasury has experimented with several copperless pennies and officials reported that zinc-coated steel seems the most successful substitute.

One Plan Abandoned

At the same time the administration was reported to have abandoned hope for passage at this session of legislation which would authorize the Government to sell some of its silver to industry for consumptive uses.

The Senate Banking Committee has scheduled a hearing Dec. 1 but interested legislators pointed out that would leave less than five weeks for the bill to pass through the committee and win Senate and House approval over determined opposition of lawmakers from the western silver states.

Senator Green (D) of Rhode Island introduced the measure, which is endorsed by Senators from silver manufacturing districts. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the chairman of the War Production Board, to sell unpledged Government-owned silver for uses "not inconsistent with the war effort" at an average price not less than 50 cents an ounce.

Mint officials praised the patriotic motives of the Boise, Idaho, Retail Merchants Bureau which announced plans to start circulating local paper pennies, but expressed hope that the system would not spread.

Folding Pennies Fail

It seemed that some persons had the same idea back in the civil war, and a plan which started with paper pennies spread to almost all types of coins—and the nation's monetary system wound up in a mess when redemption time rolled around.

Actually, they said, there now are more pennies in existence than ever before in history, despite the fact that war needs for copper recently caused coining of the one-cent pieces to be temporarily suspended. Prior to the suspension, the mint had been turning out pennies at an unprecedented rate—more than 1,000,000,000 last year alone.

However, increased spending, an increase in vending machines and odd-cent pricing methods, plus sales and excise taxes, have increased the demand for pennies.

Pupils throughout the nation will be asked by their teachers to turn their penny savings into war stamps—or whether they choose—in a Treasury drive to put them into circulation to facilitate Christmas shopping.

Proposed Crocker-Wheeler Sale

NEW YORK (AP) — The Wall Street Journal says the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Mfg. Co. has entered into a contract with the Joshua Hendy Iron Works, of Sunnyvale, Calif., for the sale of its assets, including good-will, for $3,200,000 in cash and the assumption by Hendy of all its liabilities. A special meeting of Crocker-Wheeler stockholders has been called for Dec. 10 to act on the proposal.

Canadian Log Embargo May Not Be Lifted

WASHINGTON (AP)—WPB lumber co-ordinator Ben Alexander told investigating Senators that it apparently would take " a bigger brass hat than I've got" to force Canada to lift a war embargo against exportation of logs into the United States.

Moved by complaints from mill owners in the Pacific Northwest, Senator Wallgren (D) of Washington, repeatedly urged Mr. Alexander to "get tough" with Canadian officials and to urge "a little reciprocity" in return for American aid to the British Empire.

Senator Wallgren previously had expressed the view that there was "something smelly" about the situation. He said Pacific Northwest lumber interests feared they might have to shut down, unless they got the logs.

Canada Refuses

Mr. Alexander, a former plastics manufacturer, asserted that while negotiations were continuing and he still retained hope, Allen Nicholson, former timber controller, now deputy controller for Canada, had "absolutely refused" to lift the restrictions. Mr. Nicholson explained, the witness said, that Canada had a shortage of logs to keep its mills going.

"Well, that simply is not true," Senator Wallgren declared. "American mill owners were permitted to buy Crown Grant logging rights on Vancouver Island and bought in good faith with the understanding they could ship logs to the mills in this country."

Senator Wallgren said the mills were threatened with a serious shortage of logs and that the Canadian policy aggravated the situation "and our producers feel you are not bearing down enough."

"We've done everything in our power," Mr. Alexander replied. "We've pointed out this situation a thousand times."

The Canadians finally agreed to a shipment of one-third of their lumber production to this country in lieu of the logs, Mr. Alexander testified.

Subsequent conversations even indicated some uncertainty that the promised lumber commitments would be met, he added.

"The matter is still in negotiation," he said, "I can hold out hope we might get some logs."

He was directed to file a report on the negotiations within two weeks.

Opposes Program

In another phase of the investigation, Mr. Alexander testified that despite his opposition, WPB has approved a U. S. forestry service program to set up a $100,000,000 revolving fund for the reopening of sawmills.

"It means laying another government agency on already existing facilities," he said, "and using another $100,000,000 of the taxpayers' money to produce a type of wood not needed in the war program.

"I objected to the whole program, which is now on President Roosevelt's desk awaiting his executive order. I also insisted, if adopted, it should be limited to the South where it would do the most good."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 27 (AP)—The West Side Lumber Association, which Secretary W. W. Findley said represented 70 large south Arkansas lumber mills and two in Texas, has asked President Roosevelt not to sign a WPB-proposed executive order allocating $100,000,000 for reopening small, idle sawmills.

"It looks like what they are trying to do is to start a lot of little mills to cut timber they can't even get to the railroads," said Mr. Findley.

OTTAWA (AP) — Timber Controller Alan H. Williamson announced tonight that shipments of Canadian lumber to the United States this year will approximate 1,300,000 board feet, or more than double the corresponding exports to that country in any year from 1932 to 1940, inclusive.

In answer to statements made to the United States Senate committee investigating the war program, Mr. Williamson said that despite a labor shortage and a consequent falling off in timber production throughout Canada, the exports to the United States this year will probably be greater by a small margin than they were in 1941.

The Controller drew attention to a statement made to the Senate committee that an alleged embargo on the export of British Columbia Douglas fir logs would adversely affect the American war effort.

"Actually," he said, "the exports of such logs normally have represented less than 1 per cent of the log production in Oregon and Washington. They are thus seen to be so small as to have no effect, one way or the other, on the American war program."

Pennsylvania R. R. Saves Tin, Eliminates Aluminum

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Pennsylvania Railroad announced it has eliminated use of aluminum and reduced consumption of tin by 75 per cent under a program begun in 1940 to conserve critical materials.

The railroad said the curtailment represented a saving of 100,000 tons of aluminum in 1942, based on last year's consumption. The amount of tin used has been reduced from an average of 60,500 pounds a month to less than 14,000.

The reductions were accomplished, the announcement said, by using substitute materials and rebuilding worn parts.

Publicity Director

Leo J. Boyle

Formerly New England Publicity Director for American Airlines, Inc., in Boston. Appointed Central Publicity Director for the airline with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Boyle has been with company since 1935.

OPA to Exempt Some Printers From Financial Reports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced it would grant exemption from filing financial reports, after review of their cases, to certain printers and publishers who deal primarily in products exempt from price control.

The financial reports have been asked by OPA of 25,000 firms in many lines of business. OPA said that in many cases the requests went to printers and publishers who were engaged in operations not under price control because it was impossible to determine in advance which printers and publishers were engaged in such operations.

Companies dealing in commodities which are of value mainly because of their editorial content are exempt from price ceilings. Such items include books, magazines, newspapers, catalogues, programs, pamphlets and sheet music and the services connected with their production, such as typesetting, plate making and binding.

However, OPA said any publisher or printer who has received a request to file the financial reports on the specified forms (Forms A and B) should comply if his total annual sales of products and services under price control exceed $75,000 or if his sales of controlled products and services make up 20 per cent or more of his total sales.

"Before any company asked to file the reports concludes that it need not do so, it should take the matter up with the financial reporting branch of the OPA," the price agency said. "In this way the facts of each case can be established, and the names of companies from whom reports are not desired can be removed from OPA's list of reporting companies.

"Each company is expected to respond to the initial request for financial data, either by submitting the reports or by furnishing a letter setting out the facts upon which the decision not to report was based. Such a letter should include statements that the company's gross sales of products and services under price control are less than $75,000 and that they represent less than 20 per cent of its total sales."

Sugar Firms' Taxes Topping Expectation

HAVANA (AP)—The Treasury Department said four sugar companies had arranged to pay $4,000,000 in profits taxes this week, indicating the Govrenment would collect much more than its anticipated $4,220,763 from sugar firms. Many firms are to pay their taxes later.

Nearly all of the 1942 crop was sold to the Defense Supplies Corporation, a U. S. Government agency, but there was concern in economic circles here because no announcement has been made as to probable purchases by the U. S. of the 1943 crop.

A Cuban Commission is now in Washington studying the situation.

SEC-Niagara Hudson Conference Postponed

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24 (AP)—A conference on proposals to eliminate certain paragraphs of a "death sentence" order against Niagara Hudson Power Company was postponed by the Securities and Exchange Commission today when stockholder representatives sought to learn whether such elimination would permit Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Company, a Niagara Hudson subsidiary, to resume dividend payments.

Paul A. Schoellkopf, chairman of the board of B. N. & E., said "other legal barriers" might prevent resumption of dividends even if SEC modified its order. He declined to answer a question by Welles V. Moot, representing $1.60 preferred stockholders as to whether the company would make application to pay the dividend past last September, should the paragraphs be eliminated.

Mr. Schoellkopf said the company would be willing to confer with the commission and stockholder representatives. "The one thing we want to do," he said, "is to pay dividends. If someone will show us the light we're willing to go along."

Showdown In Telegraph Merger Near

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Organized labor and Congress neared a showdown today over employee-protection provisions of legislation to permit Western Union and Postal Telegraph to merge their domestic facilities.

Already passed by the Senate, the legislation was sharply revised this week by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and sent to the floor for consideration early next month.

W. L. Allen, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, which claims to represent more than half of the estimated 60,000 telegraph company employees in the United States, said the AFL organization was "sorely disappointed" with the House draft and would seek further revisions.

Particularly objectionable, Mr. Allen said, was the House committee's provision to guarantee employment to regular workers for a maximum of four years, instead of five as provided by the Senate and the seven sought by the CTU.

Under the House provision, an employee of a company involved in a merger must be retained with the merged company, at no loss of pay, for as many years as he had been employed regularly prior to the merger, but not more than four years. Employees discharged within four years after the effective date of a merger would have preference in filling vacancies.

"The five year limitation in the Senate bill was bad enough," Mr. Allen said, "but the House version is even worse. As a matter of fact, the four-year guarantee is not even clear."

Mr. Allen said he felt certain the two major domestic telegraph companies would merge as soon as the legislation was enacted, and expressed fear that many employees, mainly in smaller offices, might lose their jobs.

The legislation has been endorsed by officials of Western Union and Postal Telegraph and by the Federal Communications Commission primarily as an economy move to eliminate overlapping services.

It would permit domestic carriers to merge with other domestic carriers, and international carriers to merge with other international companies, after the Federal Communications Commission had given its approval. Before approval could be given, the governor of each state in which any affected company had property would be given a hearing.

Christmas Trade Seen Holding High Despite Shortages

WASHINGTON (AP)—Despite the war's inroads on consumer markets, civilian purchasing during the last four months of 1942 will total only about 4 per cent less than it did last year, while the merchant's dollar volume will be up about 6 per cent, the Commerce Department announced.

"Therefore, despite the transition toward a war economy, which becomes more pronounced from month to month, consumers will be able to buy most goods they want this Christmas and the dollar volume of Christmas trade, spread over the entire fourth quarter, will be the highest on record," the department said.

This year's Christmas trade already has been spread over a greater period than ever before, the department said, noting that October's retail sales were the highest for any month on record except December, 1941. Normally, the heavy Christmas buying does not start until late November, but was spurred to an earlier getaway this year by the campaign to mail gifts to men overseas. November and December sales are not expected to show particularly big increases over last year, the department said.

New Haven Road Net $2,505,064 in Oct.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad reported a net income of $2,505,064 for October compared with a deficit of $289,122 for October 1941.

Net income for the 10 months ended October 31, totaled $15,611,534, an increase of $11,046,707 over the same period last year.

Gross revenues for last month were $14,649,160, a jump of $5,104,846 over October, 1941. For the first 10 months of this year, gross revenues totaled $127,908,081, an increase of $39,097,078 over the same period of 1941.

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Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 585,470
1941 volume to date 105,085,141
1942 volume to date 131,166,808

Stock Market Prices Mildly Irregular in Quiet Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—It may have been too much turkey dinner Thursday, but both the buying and selling appetite in today's stock market displayed signs of satiation and minor irregularity ruled throughout a slow session.

Scattered peace issues did fairly well and, while the war infants never were subjected to any real chastisement, the majority remained in the faltering column. Most brokers were a bit surprised that the former were not more responsive to the cheerful news from virtually all world battlefronts. Tax offerings persisted as a recovery brake.

At any rate, the list was highly selective from the start and, with the ticker tape frequently halting, plus marks had a trifle the best of the argument near the close. Industrials were among the principal gainers. These generally operated in fractions but there were a few wider movers. Rails and steels did nothing the greater part of the time and numerous leaders held at their final pre-holiday levels. Transfers were around 500,000 shares, one of the lightest turnovers of the month for a full session.

In the curb bids were forthcoming for Humble Oil, Gulf Oil, American Gas, Pantepec and Sherwin Williams. Down at intervals were N. Y. Shipbuilding Founders, Lake Shore and Arkansas Natural Gas "A."

Rail Bonds Firmer

Railroad bonds hardened a trifle in spots in today's market as the main corporate list moved narrowly in the final hour.

Foreign bonds were ahead in light volume, paced by Mexico assented 4s to '45 which resumed their advance after announcement of a new settlement plan for the defaulted issues. Denmark 4½s, Poland 8s and Buenos Aires 4½s also gained.

U. S. Governments continued quiet and about unchanged on the stock exchange and in over-the-counter markets.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
28 4s 54-44	106.10	106.9	106.10
23 2¾s 47-43	104.27	104.27	104.27
5 3s 55-51	110.3	110.3	110.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89½	89½	89½
5 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	50½	50½	50½
6 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102⅛	102	102
12 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106½	106⅜	106½
1 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
14 Am T & T 3½s 61	108	107⅞	107⅞
140 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107⅛
9 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅞	100⅞
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	96	96	96
3 Arm Del 4s 55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
12 AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	111	111
6 AC Line 1st 4s 52	84¼	84	84¼
22 AC Line cit 4s 52	72¾	72	72¾
2 AC Line 4½s 64	62	61⅞	62
1 AC Line 5s 45	102	102	102
12 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
22 B&O 95 st A	26⅛	26¼	26⅛
8 B&O 1st 4s C	30½	30½	30½
15 B&O 2000 st D	26	26	26
21 B&O 96 st F	26	25⅝	26
31 B&O cv 6s 60	31¼	30⅞	31
13 B&O 4s 48	54¾	54⅝	54¾
21 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	46¾	46¼	46½
13 B&O SW 50 st	36¼	35¾	36
3 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 BellTPa 5s 48B	104½	104½	104½
7 BellTPa 5s 60C	129¾	129½	129½
6 Bell Tel Can 4s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
13 Bost & Me 4½s 70	39½	39½	39½
3 Bost&Me 4s 60	72	72	72
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109	109	109
16 Buf &Erie 5s 57	33¾	32½	32½
20 Busch Term 5s 55	60½	60½	60½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	108	108	108
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	111½	111½	111½
14 Can Pac 5s 54	93	93	93
5 Can Pac 4½s 46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70½	70½
2 Caro C&C 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 CelotexNoRy 5½s 42 rct	32½	32½	32½
11 Cities RR 5s 52 Rct	34	33	34
2 Curt's Pub 3s 43	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
41 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55	54½	54⅝
1 Del P & L 4½s 71	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 D & R G 4½s 36	20¼	20¼	20¼
20 D & R G 4s 36	20	19⅞	19⅞
1 D & R G W 5s 55	2½	2½	2½
7 DMoin & Ft D 4s 35ct	5⅞	5¾	5¾
17 Det Ed 3s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	86½	86½	86½
5 Duquesne L4 3½s 65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
41 Erie 4½s 2015	52¼	51⅞	52¼
15 Erie 4s 95	88¾	88½	88¾
4 Firestone T & R 3s 61	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
49 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	100	99¼	100
18 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	105⅞	106
4 Gt Nor 5s 73	92	91½	91½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82½	82½	82½
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	52½	52½	52½
1 Gulf Stl Stl 4½s 61	102½	102½	102½
11 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41	40	40
9 Hud & Man rfg 5?	54	44¾	44¾
12 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17	17	17
12 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	48¼	48¼	48¼
6 Ill Cen 4s 53	46	45	45
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44½	43¾	44⅛
25 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41½	40⅝	40⅞
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	53	53
31 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	45	43½	43½
31 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40¼	40	40
5 Inland Stl 3s 61	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	102	101⅞	101⅞
8 Int Agr Nor 1st 6s 52	27⅛	26½	27⅛
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	24⅝	24¾	24¾
45 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27	26¾	26¾
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	90½	90½	90½
44 Int T&T 4½s 52	60	59¾	60
28 Int T&T 5s 55	64¼	64	64¼
2 Jones&Laugh St 3½s 61	95	95	95
12 K C South 5s 50	69	69	69
9 K C South 3s 50	61½	61⅜	61¾
5 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	85½	85½	85½
5 Koppers Co 3¼s 61	106⅛	106¼	106¼
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	85½	85½	85½
1 L E & West 3s 47	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Leh & N Y 4s 45	83½	83½	83¼
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52	52	52
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30	29⅝	29¾
12 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28¼	27½	27½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st rcv	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	55	55	55
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105¼	106¼	105¼
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	99¼	99	99
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	77½	77½	77½
2 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	103½	103½	103½
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	46	46	46
1 Marion St Shov 6 47 st	102	102	102
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¼	106¼	106½
15 MSP&SSMarie	4½	4½	4½
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 40	17	17	17
3 MSP&SSMar 4½s 78	68½	68¼	68¼
16 MSP&SSM gd 5s 38	15¾	15¾	15¾
29 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15¾	15¾	15¾
39 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38½	38	38
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18¼	18¼	18¼
8 M-K-T 4½s 78	34	33¾	33¾
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¾	39⅞	39⅞
12 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30½	30¼	30½
17 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4	4	4
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	34¾	34¾	34¾
19 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	35	34¾	34¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	34¾	34¾	34¾
8 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	34¾	34¾	34¾
7 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	38	34¾	34¾
65 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9½	9¼	9¼
1 MonongahelaRy3½s	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103¾	103½	103¼
7 Mor & Essex 3s 55	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	30¼	30¼	30¼
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	35⅛	35	35
1 NashCha&StL 4s 78	66	66	66
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103	103	103
4 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
18 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	52⅜	52	52
18 NO Tex&M4½s56ct	46	46	46
48 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50⅞	50½	50⅝
21 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48⅛	48¼	48¼
21 NYC cn 4s 98	50⅜	49¼	50
3 NYC 3¾s 46	98¼	98¼	98¼
22 NYC 3¾s 46	98¼	98¼	98¼
22 NYC cv 3¼s 52	61⅞	61½	61⅞
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75	75	75
1 NYC&HR 3½s 2000	51	51	51
1 NYC Lk Sh 3½s 98	49½	49½	49½
9 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1 NY Chi & St L 4 50	100	99¾	100
34 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	59⅞	59	59¾
3 N Y Chi & StL 3½s 47	101⅛	101	101
3 N Y Connect 3½s 65	99⅝	99½	99⅝
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	59	59	59
15 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	40⅝	40½	40⅝
37 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	33½	33⅛	33½
33 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37¼	37	37
69 NYNH&H 4s 55	33¼	33	33¼
9 NYNH&H 4s 56	33½	33	33⅜
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	32	32	32
1 NY O & W gen 4s 55	2	2	2
8 N Y Ont & StL 3½s 53	106¾	106¾	106¾
24 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
34 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
18 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64	63½	63½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52¼	52¼	52¼
18 Nor Pac 4s 2047	47½	46⅝	46⅝
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	73¼	72⅝	72⅝
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40⅝	40½	40¼
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 84	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
6 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5 Ohio Edison 4½s 65	106⅞	106	106¾
2 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	109⅜	109⅜	109¾
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	106	106	106
2 Or Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Otis Steel 4½s 50	99½	99½	99½
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	67	67	67
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	61	61	61
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	106⅞	106⅝	106¾
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 60	120½	120½	120½
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88½	88⅜	88⅜
16 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
20 Pen RR 3½s 52	91	91	91
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	43	43	43
37 Pere Marq 5s 56	73	72½	72½
17 Pere Marq 4½s 80	58½	58½	58½
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11	11	11
19 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	33⅜	33½	33½
49 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103¼	103	103¼
1 PCC&SL 4½s 63I	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Pitts Steel 4½s 50	98¾	98¾	98¾
14 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	55	54	54
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	55	55	55
1 Pitts Youngs & A 5s 62	118	118	118
25 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	89	88½	88¾
1 Readg 4½s 97A	76½	76½	76½
15 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	86½	86⅝	86⅝
6 Repub Steel 4½s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Repub Steel 4½s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Rtuland Can 4s 49	7½	7½	7½
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33 ct	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
39 St LSF 4½s 78	20	19⅞	20
10 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	19½	19½	19½
25 St LSF 4s 80A ct	16½	16½	16½
4 Shenley Dist 5s 52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 SeabAL cn 6s 45	12⅜	12¾	12¾
38 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜
10 Sea AL 4s 50 st	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
10 Sea AL 4s 50 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
7 Se -AllaFla 6s 35A ct	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
13 Shell Un 2¾s 61	100	99¾	99¾
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
22 Sou Pac 4½s 68	50¾	50¼	50¼
50 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49¾	49½	49¾
44 So Pac 4½s 69	50	49¾	49¾
18 So Pac rfg 4s 45	68¾	68¼	68¾
30 So Pac clt 4s 49	69¾	69¼	69¼
9 So Pac 4s 81	90	89½	90
21 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52¼	51¾	51⅞
6 So PacSPT 4s 50	84⅜	84	84
20 South Ry 6½s 56	94¼	93	93
10 SouthRy gen 6s 56	90	90	90
1 SouthRy rfg cn 5s 94	92¾	91	91½
68 South Ry gen 4s 56	70½	70½	70½
5 South Ry Mem 5s 96	81¼	81¼	81¼
4 So Ry 4s St L 51	85½	85½	85½
11 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¼	105	105
1 Stanolind Oil cv 6s 45	102	102	102
1 Superior Oil 3½s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 T RR A St L 3¾s 74	103	103	103
15 Texas & P 1st 5s 2000	101½	101	101½
1 Texas&Pac 5s 77B	63½	63½	63½
12 Texas&Pac 5s 79C	63¾	63	63
1 Texas&Pac 5s 80D	63	63	63
11 Third Aven] 5s 60	21	30½	21
5 Tol Oh Cen 3¾s 60	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1 Tol Stl Con 4½s 57	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Tri-Con NoRy 5½s 42	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	91	91	91
2 Un Cie-WhStrs 5s 52	91	91	91
31 Unit Drug 5s 53	98	97¾	97⅞
6 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94	93½	94
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	97½	97½	97½
2 Utah P & L 5s 44	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Va Ir C & C 5s 49	79	79	79
2 Wabash 4½s 78	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
4 Wabash 4s 81	43	43	43
15 Wabash 4s 71	82½	82¼	82¼
19 Walwrth 4s 55	90½	90½	90½
1 Warner Bros 6s 48 cld	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	102	101⅞	102
17 Warren Bros 6s 41	112¼	111	112
20 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	112½	111	112¼
5 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	54	54	54
1 Weston Mf 5½s 17A	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Westn Md 4s 52	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Westn Pac 1st 5 46	35	35	35
21 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	35	34½	34¾
13 Westvaco Ch 5s 51	88½	88¼	88⅜
5 Western Un 5s 60	83	83	83
14 Westrn Un 4½s 50	10¼	10	10¼
5 West El&Mfg 2½s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
53 Wis Cen 4s 49	51	50½	51
13 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	14	13¾	13¾
5 Wisc Pub Svc 3¼s 71	107½	107½	107½
4 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¾	99¼	99¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Antioquia 7s 45 B	15	15	15
1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	74¾	74¾	74¾
5 Argentine 4½s 48	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Argentine 4½s 71	82	82	82
2 Australia 5s 57	76½	76½	76½
2 Australia 4½s 56	72	72	72
1 Belgium 7s 55	97	96¾	96¾
3 Brazil 8s 41	34⅞	34½	34⅝
20 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	32¾	32¾	32¾
5 Brazil 6½s 57	28½	28½	28½
8 Canada 3s 68	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Chile Mt Bk 6s 61 asd	17½	17½	17½
5 Chile 7s 42 asd	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
11 Chile 6s 60 asd	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
4 Chile 6s 61 Feb	20½	20	20
20 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
18 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Chile 6s 62	20	20	20
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	51¼	51¼	51¼
3 Colomb 3s 70	38½	38½	38½
4 Czecho 8s 51	31	31	31
8 Denmark 4½s 62	49	49	49
1 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	17½	17½	17½
5 Greek 7s 64 pt pd	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	10½	10½	10½
2 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	14½	14½	14½
1 Mex 6s asd 33	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
12 Mex 5s asd 45	13	12⅝	12⅝
36 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	10⅞	10½	10½
85 Mex 10 4s asd 45	13	12⅝	12⅝
1 Mex Irr 4s 45 asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
200 Minas Cer 6½s 58	17	17	17
5 Norway 4½s 65	76	76	76
1 Peru 7s 59	14	13	14
1 Peru 6s 60	14	13½	14
141 Peru 7d 6s 1961	14	13½	14
10 Poland 8s 50	16	16	16
5 Porto Alegr 7½s 66	14½	14½	14½
2 Rio de Jan 8s 46	16	16	16
9 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	14½	14½	14½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	18	18	18
1 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	42½	42½	42½
20 Urug ai 3¾s & 4½s 79	62¼	62½	62¼
3 Urug 4½s 78	59	59	59
1 Urug 3½s 84	52	52	52
45 Warsaw C 4½s 58 asd	10¾	10¾	10¾

Total today 4,333,500. Previous day 8,084,900. Week ago 9,089,000. Year ago 6,800,650. Two years ago 7,383,950. Jan. 1 to date 2,094,642,150. Year ago 1,888,588,700. Two years ago 1,496,234,800.

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	46¾	46½	46½	+ ⅜
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼N'	v 25
8½	5½	Adams Ex .15e	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¼e	1	24	24	24	N' v 25
16¼	10	Addressog (1)	4	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
38⅜	29½	Air Reduct 1a	12	37	36¼	37	+ ⅜
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
½	⅛	Allegheny Corp	16	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	7	5¼	5	5	N' v 24
6⅝	3½	Alleg pf$30ww	10	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	13	13	13	— ¼
22¾	16	Alleg LS 1.55e	5	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅜	Allen Ind ¾e	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	137	137	137	
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10½	10¼	10½	N' v 24
16¾	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	Allied St(.60)	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	73	73	73	
30½	22	Allis-C M (1)	6	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
19¾	14⅜	Alpha P C 9ae	1	19	19	19	
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	⅛	1⅛	
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ¾xt	2	14	14	14	Oct 31
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	7	68¾	68½	68¾	
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	2	23	23	23	+ ⅜
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1¾eg	21	46¼	45	46¼	+1¼
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40e	8	5½	9	5½	
6½	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	1	5	5	5	— ¼
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	1	28	28	28	
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	46	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
73¾	56⅜	Am Can (3)	14	72⅞	71¾	72½	+1
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	172½	172½	172½	+ ½
3⅜	20	Am Car & Fdy	10	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼ae	2	64½	64½	64½	—1
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	2	18¼	18	18	N' v 25
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N' v 9
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	3	92	92	92	
6½	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	5	14⅝	14¼	14¼N'	v 25
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	7	15¼	15¼	15¼N'	v 25
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	6	6	6	6	N' v 25
24	16¾	Am Export (2)	2	23	23	23	
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	16¼	A P&pf1.80k	9	32½	31½	32½	— ½
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	4	37½	37¼	37½	
5½	4	Am & F P 2pf	5	4¼	4¼	4¼N'	v 25
3	2½	Am-H S S 3	14	3¼	3¼	3¼	+1
3½	2½	Am Hide&Las	1	2½	2½	2½	
36¼	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N' v 9
51	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	6	51	51	51	N' v 25
2	1¼	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
35	25	Am Ice pf	3	35	35	35	+ ⅜
5⅜	2¾	Am Internat'l	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Ivest .70e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾N'	v 25
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅜
91	65	Am Lo .pf5¼ax	1	82	82	82	+1
12¾	9½	Am M&F .80	1	12	12	12	+ ⅜
7⅝	4	AmM&Met⅓e	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅝N'	v 25
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	3	19¾	19½	19½	+ ¼
1¼	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	20	1¼	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
26¼	15½	APLS6pf33⅓xk	8	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ½
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	4	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	26	6¼	6	6¼	
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	7	10⅛	10	10	
8¾	4¾	Am Saf R1¼ae	14	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Am Seat ¼ae	8	11¾	11½	11½	
43	25½	Am Smelt 2a	4	38	37½	38	+1
148	132½	Am S&R pf 7	3	148¼	147¾	148¼	+ ½
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80a	5	35½	35	35½	+1¼
21¾	16¾	Am Stl F (2)	*6	19

Deupree Pay Tops SEC List Of Salaries

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The $200,000 paid by Procter & Gamble Co., Inc., to Richard R. Deupree, president, tops a new list of 1941 salaries reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission. It includes a $100,000 bonus.

Floyd M. Barnes and Renton K. Brodie, vice-presidents of Procter and Gamble, received $111,666 each, including $60,000 bonuses. Clarence J. Huff, another vice-president, received a $50,000 bonus, and H. C. Knowles, manufacturing manager, $44,000 bonus, but their base salaries were not listed.

H. S. Richardson, executive chairman of Vick Chemical Company, received $95,285, up $19,575 from the previous year, and L. Richardson, board chairman, $65,885, up $18,425.

Theophil H. Mueller was paid $67,070 as President of Julius Kayser and Company, New York, including a $45,000 bonus, compared with $21,340 total compensation the previous year. Henry L. Van Pragg, board chairman, received $65,620, including a $33,400 bonus, compared with $43,440 the year before.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, listed the following salaries Carleton H. Palmer, board chairman, $87,897; Lowell P. Weicker, president, $77,362, and John N. Staples, vice-president, $73,542. Each figure included a $46,452 bonus.

Other firms reporting included American Hide and Leather Company, Boston: Carl F. Danner, president, $50,844.

Torrington Company, Torrington, Conn.; W. W. Reid, president, $44,000.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York: William J. Wardall, trustee. $107,949, including compensation for services as trustee dating back to 1938; W. J. Murray, Jr., president, $50,650.

Hecker Products Company, New York: Guy Lemmon, president, $57,926; William J. Wardall, board chairman, $49,858.

Third Avenue Railway, New York: B. W. Huff, president, $60,000; Alfred T. Davison, $45,000.

American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York: L. H. Carter, president, $50,000; A. F. Stock, vice-president, $44,625.

Grain Prices Drop In Late Trading

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP).—After advancing fractions to more than a cent a bushel, with rye in the lead, grain prices today backed down late in the session as a result of liquidation of December contracts, which become deliverable next Tuesday. In some cases small losses were posted.

The market's early strength reflected mill demand for wheat, with a substantial quantity sold for eastern shipment. Reports of additional chain baker inquiry for flour and short covering in the rye pit, which brokers said may have been stimulated by hope that exports may be possible as a result of war developments, also caused early strength.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.26	1.25⅛	1.25⅛	1.25⅝
Minneapolis	1.17¾	1.16¾	1.16⅞	1.18⅜
Kansis City	1.22	1.21¾	1.21¾	1.21⅞
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.80½	.80¼
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.30⅛	1.29⅜	1.29½	1.29⅝
Minneapolis	1.22⅜	1.21⅝	1.21¾	1.22¼
Kansas City	1.24½	1.24½	1.24¾	1.24⅞
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.30⅝	1.30⅛	1.30⅛	1.30⅛
Minneapolis	1.24½	1.23	1.23¼	1.23⅜
Kansas City	1.24½	1.24¾	1.24¾	1.23⅞
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.83¾	.83⅜	.83½	.83⅜
Kansas City	.80¼	.80	.80½	.80⅛
May Corn				
Chicago	.89	.88½	.88¾	.88½
Kansas City	.84⅞	.84¾	.84¾	.84¾
Dec. Oats				
Chicago	.50½	.50	.50¼	.49⅞
Minneapolis	.45½	.45⅛	.45⅛	.45
Winnipeg	.45	.45	.45	.45
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.63¾	.64½	.65	.64⅝
May	.71¾	.70½	.71½	.70⅝
July	.74½	.72¾	.73¼	.73

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.				1.61	1.60⅜
May				1.67¼	1.66⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.				13.80	13.80
Jan.				13.80	13.80

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
December	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.0b	89.5
March				87.5b	87.5
May				87.5n	87.5
July				87.5n	87.5
	Tops				
December	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5b	118.2
March	119.5	119.5	119.5	119.5b	119.5
May	117.2	117.5	117.2	117.5b	117.2
July	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0b	116.0
October				116.0b	116.0

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	18.66	18.66	18.57	18.63	18.59
March	18.50	18.55	18.43	18.48	18.45
May	18.32	18.36	18.25	18.31	18.31
July	18.22	18.27	18.17	18.23	18.23
Oct.	18.19*	18.22	18.16	18.22	18.25

Spot 20.17.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November				6.63b	6.63
December				6.63b	6.63
March				6.63b	6.63
May				6.63b	6.63

b—Bid

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December				3.86b	3.86
March				3.86b	3.86

b—Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	....	....	....	44.80n	44.80
*December	....	....	....	44.85n	44.85
*January	....	....	....	44.60n	44.60
	Egge				
†November	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.90
†December	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.90
†January	....	....	....	....	37.65n
	Potatoes				
November	2.91	2.93	2.91	2.92	2.90
January	....	....	....	3.07n	3.07
	Onions				
January	....	....	....	1.50n	1.50

nNominal. *Sts. †Rs.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Ainsworth (1¼g)	6	6	6
100	Air Way El. AP	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Allied Prod (1a)	22	22	22
150	Alum Co Am (3e)	101	100½	101
100	Alum Ltd	78¾	78¾	78¾
300	Am Box Board ½g	8	4¾	5
400	Am Cen Mfg .35e	5½	5¼	5⅜
150	Am C P&LP	14½	14⅛	14⅛
300	Am Cit Pub&LB	1⅛	1	1
1800	Am Cyan B .60A	36¾	36⅛	36⅛
100	Am & Fgn P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2400	Am Gas & El (1.80a)	19¼	18½	19
100	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	97½	96¾	96¾
100	Am Gen (.15b)	3¼	3	3¼
150	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	29½	29¼	29½
500	Am Laun Ma 2½e	21¾	21	21
25	Am Mfg (1e)	25	25	25
100	Am Meter	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
2000	Am Superpow	1¼	⅞	1
900	Am Vitrif pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Appal El Pow pf	97	97	97
100	Ark Nat Gas	1½	1½	1½
800	Art Nat Gas A	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Art Met Wks (.80)	8	8	8
100	Ashland Oil & R (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Atl Rayon (.20e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	Atlas Corp War	⅜	⅜	⅜
40	Axton-Fish A	36½	36½	36½
300	Babcock&White (1e)	18½	18½	18½
150	Baldw Loco pf(2.10)	38⅞	38½	38½
100	Baldwin Loco war	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Basic Refract (.40e)	4	4	4
400	Beech Aire	8¾	8¾	8¾
20	Bell Tel Can (h8)	113½	113½	113½
100	Bellanca Aire	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
200	Birds S Fdy (½e)	6	6	6
100	Blauners (.40e)	3	3	3
200	Bliss (EW) (2)	10½	10¼	10½
100	BlueRid cv pf (3d)	39½	39¼	39½
500	Berk&Oky Furn	5-16	5-16	5-16
30	Bens&Hed pf (3)	36	36	36
1100	Blue Ridge	15-16	15-16	15-16
900	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10¼	10	-0½
700	Brewst Aero (.30g)	3¾	3½	3⅝
200	Brill A	2	2	2
300	Brill B	⅜	⅜	⅜
150	Brr-Am th reg (.35be)	10	10	10
100	Brit Celan	1½	1½	1½
100	BrownF&WA(2.55k)	11¾	11¾	11¾
150	Buckeye PL (4)	39¼	38¾	38¾
900	Buf N&EP	8¼	7¾	7¾
700	Buf N&EP	78½	78½	78½
100	Cab El Prod	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Can Marconi (h.40e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Cap City Prod (1h)	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	104½	104½	104½
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	3	3	3
30	CenNYPow pf (5)	83¾	83½	83½
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	10½	10½	10½
200	Chamb MW St (⅛e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Cheesbrough (4a)	78½	78½	78½
50	Chi Rivet & Mch (½)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	Cities Service	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Cit Svc pf (3g)	50	49⅞	50
10	Cit Svc P&L $6pf (6)	76	76	76
200	Cleve Trac ¼e)	5⅝	5½	5⅝
200	Colon Develop	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Colonial Airl	4	3⅞	4
300	Colts PFArm (5e)	54	53½	53½
60	Colum G&E pf (5)	23	23	23
900	Colum G&E	11	11	11
900	Conwith&So war	1-64	1-64	1-64
200	Comm P Svc(1.80e)	14	13⅞	13⅞
50	Compo Sh M(.80e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
700	Conn Tel¾Tel	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	Con G&E Bal pf(4)	102	102	102
150	Cons Mng&S(h1a)	30¼	29¾	29¾
100	Cons Sil Corp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Cont Roll&Sil(1¼e)	10	9⅞	9⅞
200	Cooper-Bess (1e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Copper Range (½e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Cornuc G Min (10e)	3-32	3-32	3-32
300	Cosde Pet (1e)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2000	Crocker-Wh (½e)	10	9⅞	10
100	Crown C Pet (.20e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	11⅞	11½	11⅞
100	Dobeckmun (½e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
800	Eagle Pich (.60e)	8½	8	8⅛
100	East Gas & F	⅞	⅞	⅞
125	East G&F 6 pf (3k)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
25	East G&F pr pf (4½)	45¼	45¼	45¼
200	East Sta Corp	5-32	5-32	5-32
60	East Sug Ass pf (2½k)	33½	33	33
1200	El Bond & Sh	2	1⅞	2
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	42¾	42¾	42¾
100	El P&L 2 pf A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	El P&L war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Emp Dis El pf	77	77	77
100	Emp G&F 6½ pf	153	153	153
20	Emp G&F 6 pf	148	148	148
100	Equity Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	EquityCorp$3pf1½k	20⅜	20	20⅜
500	Esquire Inc(.35e)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
500	Fairchild Av (½e)	7½	7⅜	7⅜
200	Falstaff Brew(.60a)	7½	7½	7½
1000	Fansteel Met	9¼	9	9¼
200	Fedders Mfg(.15e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	Frank Cou Dis(1e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
40	Gen Pub S pf	28½	28¼	28½
100	Gen Shar	⅛	⅛	⅛
125	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	99	98¾	98¾
500	Glen Ald Coal	12¼	12	12
100	Godchaux Sug B	5	5	5
10	Godchaux S pf (7)	92½	92½	92½
250	Gt Atl & Pac	72	71¾	72
900	Gt NY Brew	3-32	3-32	3-32
3700	Gulf Oil (1a)	36¾	36¾	36¾
25	Gypsum L & Al	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Hammer Pap (½e)	18	18	18
400	Hat Corp Am B (1¼e)	3¾	3½	3¾
50	Hearn D St pf (3k)	30½	30½	30½
1300	Hecla Min (1.16f)	4½	4⅜	4½
400	Holl C Gold (h.65)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
40	Hormel & Co (2)	29	29	29
225	Horn & Hard (2)	24	23⅞	23⅞
500	Humble Oil (2e)	59¾	59	59¼
100	Hygrade Fd	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Il Iowa Pow	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Il Iowa Pow div ct	2	2	2
100	Il IowaPwpf	23	23	23
1500	Imp Oil Ltd (h1½)	8½	8¾	8¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	Indpls P&L pf (6¼)	92½	92½	92½
200	Ins Cr N Am (2½a)	68¾	68¾	68¾
200	Int Indust (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
800	Int Petrol (h1)	12½	12⅝	13⅛
100	Irving Air-Ch (1)	8	8	8
800	Jacobs Fl	3⅞	3¾	3¾
400	Jeanette Gla	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40	Jer C P&L 6s pf (6)	71	71	71
350	Ken-Rad T&LA (⅝g)	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	Kingston Prod (.10)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	90½	90	90½
100	Kreuger Brew (⅝e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Lack RR NJ (4)	18	18	18
800	Lake Shore M (h.80)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Le Tourneau (1)	23½	23½	23½
200	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	4½	4⅜	4½
400	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Line Material (.35e)	6	5¾	6
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.30a)	13	12	12
40	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Long Is Lig	⅛	⅛	⅛
1400	Louis L&E (.40)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
10	Ludw Baum pf	13	13	13
100	Mangel Strs	2½	2½	2½
100	Massy-Harris	3½	3½	3½
100	McWill Dredg (⅝e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Memph N Gas (.15e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Merrit-C&S	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Mesabi Iron	1	1	1
100	Mid St P Avte (.31e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Midvale	27½	27½	27½
300	Mining Corp Can	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Minn Min&M (1.40e)	43½	43½	43½
100	Mock J Veeh (1)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1800	Molybdenum (⅛g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Monte Ward A (7)	166¾	166¾	166¾
150	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	18½	18	18
100	Mt City Cop (⅛g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Nat City Lines (1)	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	45½	45½	45½
100	Nat Cont (1)	8½	8½	8½
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	9	9	9
300	Nat Mfrs & Strs (⅛e)	2½	2½	2½
50	Nat Stl Car (3.20)	24½	24½	24½
100	Nelson (H) (¼e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
350	NEPA 6% pf (4k)	26¾	26	26
50	New EngT&T(6¾e)	88¾	88¾	88¾
100	N J Zinc (3a)	55½	55½	55½
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	NY & Hon Ros(1.85e)	17½	17½	17½
30	NY P&L 3¾ pf (6)	88½	88½	88½
10	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	99	99	99
200	NYShipbdfdn(3e)	16	15	15
100	NY Transit (.60e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
5300	Niag Hud Pow	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1000	Niles-Bem-P (1¼e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Nip'singMna(h.10e)xd	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	Lake Shore M (h.80)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Le Tourneau (1)	23½	23½	23½
200	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	4½	4⅜	4½
400	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Line Material (.35e)	6	5¾	6
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.30a)	13	12	12
40	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Long Is Lig	⅛	⅛	⅛
1400	Louis L&E (.40)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
10	Ludw Baum pf	13	13	13
100	Mangel Strs	2½	2½	2½
100	Massy-Harris	3½	3½	3½
100	McWill Dredg (⅝e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Memph N Gas (.15e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Merrit-C&S	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Mesabi Iron	1	1	1
100	Mid St P Avte (.31e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Midvale	27½	27½	27½
300	Mining Corp Can	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Minn Min&M (1.40e)	43½	43½	43½
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1800	Molybdenum (⅛g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Monte Ward A (7)	166¾	166¾	166¾
150	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	18½	18	18
100	Mt City Cop (⅛g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Nat City Lines (1)	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	45½	45½	45½
100	Nat Cont (1)	8½	8½	8½
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	9	9	9
300	Nat Mfrs & Strs (⅛e)	2½	2½	2½
50	Nat Stl Car (3.20)	24½	24¼	24½
100	Nelson (H) (¼e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
350	NEPA 6% pf (4k)	26¾	26	26
50	New EngT&T(6¾e)	88¾	88¾	88¾
100	N J Zinc (3a)	55½	55½	55½
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1¾	1¾	1¾

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 6676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Warm Socks
for Men
55c to $1.95
Harvard Cooperative Society
Harvard Square, Cambridge

CONCORD

? ? SERVICE ? ?
REFRIGERATION—OIL BURNERS
PLUMBING—HEATING
MAC RAE CO.
Concord, Mass. Tel. 707

EVERETT

BRAUN
CARD & GIFT SHOP
New and Beautiful Line of Gifts With Suitable Wrappings
Complete Variety of Christmas Cards
461 BROADWAY EVERETT, MASS.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

helen
Practical Christmas Gifts
Sheer Wool Kerchiefs
Plain Colors, Fancy Weave
College and School Girls Love Them
$1.00
Lovely Wool Scarfs and Mittens
Comfy for Sports
$1.00
—Leather Gloves—
Cashmere Lining and Fur Cuffs
Black and Brown
$3.95
Wool Socks
Bright Colors for Sports
59c and $1.00
381 MAIN STREET

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

Orrefors Crystal from Sweden
$2.50 up
Keepsake Diamonds RICE & CO. *Watches*
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

F. H. Lane Company
Bring your gift problems here to this Men's Center of fame. Shop early for Christmas.
LANE'S—*that's the name*
530 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

AFTER THANKSGIVING CLEARANCE of Fur Trimmed Winter Coats
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

Electrical Appliances
Toys—Radios
W. H. CRANTON TIRE CO.
14 Water Street Tel. 248

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. J. ATWOOD, Grocer
421 MAIN STREET TEL. 980

The fuller figures too can have the advantages of Vogue No Belt. This is the foundation that is doing so much for the fuller figured customer. Batiste—in elastic side sections—adjustable front lacing.
Priced from $6.50-$12.50
Philbrook MacKenney Shop, Inc.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
38 Merrimack Street Tel. 3473

HINGHAM

HINGHAM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Hingham, Massachusetts
INCORPORATED MARCH 4, 1826
A time-honored institution of unquestioned stability. Insure with us and be assured of
SECURITY SAVINGS SERVICE
and
insure your future freedom and happiness by buying United States War Bonds and Stamps

HOLYOKE

Trillium Silk Underwear
in gowns, plain and trimmed; slips, bias and straight; panties. Colors—opal, blue, pink, white. Very lovely assortment from $2.00 to $5.00
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule
To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

LAWRENCE

Buy Your Warm Winter Coat
at
Cherry & Webb's
at a
Savings Price

Complete Stock of NEW FALL SHOES Now Ready
WALK-OVER SHOP
275 Essex Street

Have You Natural Selling Ability?
Special Tutoring for homemaker or part-time worker who would like to supplement her family income by selling Avon Products, on commission.
EXPERT INSTRUCTION
MISS ILA DYER, 514 Bay State Building
4-5 P. M. or call 31496 for appointment

Real Estate
and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1837 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. Lex. 0429-W
We have the largest and best assortment of Christmas Cards in Lexington—Shop Early

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
SATURDAY ALL DAY
9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
is Basement Christmas Record Days
Save on Gifts

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

Cherry and Webb's
WARTIME STORE HOURS (Holiday Schedule)
Mondays....1 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Tuesdays through Fridays—9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Saturdays 9:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

Furnishings for Your Bedroom Living Room Dining Room Rugs
You may buy a complete set or only the pieces you need
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street

PERSONALIZED CHRISTMAS CARDS
with your name printed on each. Choose from twelve very attractive designs. Complete with envelopes. 50 for $1.00. You may have 50 of one kind or assorted designs.
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone Ly 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn.

Youth World
Serving the Youth of Lynn
147 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters Specialising in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

Christmas Gifts
Unusual in Design
Practical as well as Beautiful
Reasonably Priced
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington Street, Lynn
LY 3-4956

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

PLAN NOW FOR NEXT CHRISTMAS
Enroll today in our
Christmas Club
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
Cambridge Everett Malden Stoneham

Do Your Christmas Shopping UNHURRIEDLY and choose from complete stocks now at
Joslin's
Malden Square's Gift Store Since 1891
Shop While Our
STOCK IS COMPLETE
Large Selection of GIFTS
for friends, loved ones and those serving our country.
50 Personal Christmas Cards, $1.00
CHRISTMAS CARDS AND WRAPPINGS
PAULA WARREN GIFT SHOP
140 Pleasant Street Malden

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
Featuring warm underwear for rationing time.
517 Main Street Tel. 2613J

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
847 MAIN STREET

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

PHONE YOUR ORDERS
MEL. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKETS
Phone Orders Friday for Early Saturday Delivery. 510 Main St.

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

CHRISTMAS
Evergreens, Flowers and Plants
Artistic and Fresh
Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1688 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1215—0210 Nos.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
New Bedford, Massachusetts
Gifts for Everybody's CHRISTMAS

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Lunch Room Open All Year
GULF RD., SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 2072

NEWTON CENTER

SHOP EARLY!
Santa Will Need Your Help This Year
We are ready with a complete selection of lovely and practical gifts.
Dresses—Coats—Underwear—Hosiery
Accessories
NEWTON'S
The Gift Center of Newton
843 Beacon Street LAS. 7400

Cameras
Photographic Supplies
Adult Games
ATWOOD'S CAMERA SHOP
Big. 5280 46 Langley Rd.

NEWTONVILLE

BE COMFORTABLE
Save Money and Fuel This Winter
Install storm windows and doors now.
Free estimates Call Biz. 7997
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 NEWTONVILLE AVENUE

NEWTON—West Newton

YOUR CHRISTMAS LIST FOR PRACTICAL GIVING CAN BE
FILLED NOW
Early Shopping Will Save You Disappointments
Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Free Parking Lasell 2300

NORWOOD

NORWOOD BAKERS
Practical Gifts for Christmas

PITTSFIELD

'Have Them Cleaned Right'
SHALETT
CLEANERS and DYERS
702 North Street Tel. 5475

BESSE-CLARKE
The Store for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
Floraheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes—Shirtcraft Shirts—Interwoven Hose
278 North Street Tel. 7361

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Slippers and Hosiery for Men and Women
Walk • Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR
TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8355 631 NORTH STREET

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors 63 Eagle St.

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

"GOOD FURNITURE"
See the fine display in our gift department before making your Christmas purchases.
RICE AND KELLY, Inc.
W. F. Garrity
238 North Street Tel. 2-1574

Lubrication
Vulcanizing
Washing
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
900 QUINCY AVENUE 39 TEMPLE STREET

Wadsworth's
11 Granite Street
An Old Store in A New Location
Special Showing—Plaid Skirts

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

Pittsburgh Paints
for Every Purpose
WESTLAND'S
1555 Hancock Street PRE. 1133

VICTORY COAL
Blended at the mine $13.90 CASH
CITY FUEL CO.
9 CHESTNUT STREET
Carl Sheppard, Mgr.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?
FIND IT
Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL • COKE • LUMBER
Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

17 Pounds of **$2.05**
Snowy Laundry
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Stoneham 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

Wood & Metal Furniture Co.
EARLE G. STEELE, Proprietor
"Good Furniture to Homes and Hotels Since 1914"
Reading REA. 1450

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3087. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs
Slip Covers Made to Order
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

STOUGHTON

Buy Direct from the Maker
Save Money on Your
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
Nasher Manufacturing Company
On Cushing St., near Stoughton Sq.
Stoughton Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 138
Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

ARROW SHIRTS
$2.25 • $2.50
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

Once you try Milk in the famous cream-top bottle you'll never be without it
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
WAT 3818

Star Market Co.
Quality Pays Extra Dividends
Extra dividends in satisfaction, value, and economy. Enjoy, too, the Star Market "extras" of lower Supermarket prices, free delivery, and charge account privileges.
24 Mt. Auburn Street Wat. 3000

WELLESLEY

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 2276

MASSACHUSETTS

WEYMOUTH

AVON
I shall be pleased to show you Avon's New and Exclusive Christmas Sets in the privacy of your home.
MRS. PHYLLIS MADDOX
36 Sunrise Dr., N. Weymouth
Tel. Wey. 0112-M

WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0178
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA
Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

WORCESTER

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See us for your Automobile Insurance for 1943
44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

CLAFLIN-SUMNER
Complete Fuel Distributors
10 Franklin Street

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE—All modern conveniences and warmth; large gardens; extensive views; on main bus routes; from 5 gns. Write Box W-1639, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

WANTED TO BUY

IDLE CAPITAL! Convert your Home Movie Projector into cash. 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Home Movies and 16mm. Home Talkies; also Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras are still wanted. Please release yours. Top prices paid. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

England

BATH

Williams FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

FOR DYEING and CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR LTD.
39, Carrs Lane, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

RELIANCE
RELIANCE LAUNDRY LTD.
Paisley Rd.
Tel. Southbourne 196 Bournemouth

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD.
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
4, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

Eileen Hitchcock
386, Old Christchurch Rd., The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196
We appreciate the patronage of readers of The Christian Science Monitor, and send you our greetings and good wishes for 1943

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS' BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

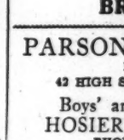
W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

BRIGHTON and HOVE

HETHERINGTONS *General Drapery & Millinery Specialists*
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road. Brighton

BRISTOL



Strodonia
SHAVING SOAP
Soothing after your hard day.
From all chemists and
STRODE COSH & PENFOLD
8 ADDRESSES IN BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

TRY **MORGAN'S** FIRST
for Economy Clothes
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

A. E. FINCH
Electrical & Mechanical Engineer
Colston Yard, Colston Street, Bristol 1.
Electrical Installations.
Electrical Apparatus Repaired

BROMLEY

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1378 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

S. W. Bligh ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2286-6

CHELTENHAM

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM (Continued)

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1260

EXETER

ACKROYD'S
The People's Drapers
EXETER
Phone 3402

BARN CLOSE STORES
General Grocery
MRS. I. WALTERS
132, Sweetbrier Lane, Heavitree, Exeter

Comfortable Shoes
for every member of the family
WOODLEY'S SHOES
NOW AT
162, Fore Street, Exeter
(Just down hill on the right)

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• Tudor Restaurant
• Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
• Furniture and Furnishings
Kingston 1001

HIDE & CO. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

LEICESTER

Millinery
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE • LEICESTER

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

SELL and INVEST
We are cash buyers of old Gold, Jewellery, Watches and fine Diamond Jewellery
Send Regt. post, offers by return
MORTIMER RICKS
Jeweller
Estab. 1911 Paignton

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue, Paignton
Phone 5686

A. P. Blackbeard
EXPERT FOOT FITTER
286, Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and Shoes Made to Order

A. E. Dey Ltd.
GROCER and BUTCHER
Hyde Road Corner
PAIGNTON
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

ENGLAND

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON COLDFIELD

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

O. M. WESTWOOD
24, Birmingham Road Phone 1770
Also at 36A, High Street Phone 1461
and 30 High Street Phone 1555
Permanent Waving
MACDONALD (Pure Steam System)
OLGAARD (Sachet System)
JAMAL (Steam System)

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS
Outfitters and Tailors are noted for Quality and Good Service
24, High St Tel. Vigilant 0606

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. Frank Fast THE CENTRE OF FASHION Phone 93
TONBRIDGE

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers
15-16, George Street, Torquay
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
Tel. 2481

J. F. ROCKHEY, LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
Fashion Specialists and General Drapers
A visit would be appreciated.
TELEPHONE 3286

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
'phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd 'phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

A. R. BUCK STORE
Good for Everything
in
Groceries and Provisions
A visit respectfully invited
10 GROVE HILL ROAD
Phone Tunbridge Wells 729

BLANKETS
and Winter Requirements
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station.
PHONE 2727 (5 lines)

Expert Shoe Fitters
JOHN E. ALLEN LTD.
68, Mount Pleasant and
23, High Street

WHITSTABLE

Windyridge Ltd.
10, Oxford Street Tel. 2034
Fashion Specialists
Ladies' Outer Wear

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

Wales

CARDIFF

Penfound Bros. LTD.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
QUALITY Beetive SHOES

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.
Send It to the Laundry

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Impromptu Concert

(Portland Oregonian)

Portland, Ore.

A stocky, elderly, blind accordionist for a brief hour recently became the ward of the Army and the Navy, who captured his accordion and staged an impromptu concert at S. W. 4th Avenue and Alder Street.

Within 10 minutes the quartet of servicemen had attracted a crowd of several hundred and were "passing the hat" at frequent intervals.

It all started when the four approached the shuffling street singer and halted to hear him play. One of the sailors began to sing and a lanky soldier winced as he whispered to the blind man. The old fellow removed the shoulder straps of the instrument and the soldier slipped into them. He eyed the battered old box affectionately, filled it and let out a whoop.

"Boy," he howled, "I ain't held one o' these here squeeze boxes since I called squah dancin' in Noth Ca'hlina." Then he began to play. It is reliably reported that he knew every square dance tune that ever had been written and that his three companions instantly began to execute the dance. The blind man turned his head this way and that timidly, hesitantly. The accordion was singing as it never had sung before.

People stopped. More people made for the nucleus and soon there was a crowd. Then the lanky soldier, never ceasing his swift tunes, broke into a lazy tenor voice that carried through the dark street canyon. It was a song of the Carolina hills and of summer nights. He stopped and the crowd roared for more. He sang again and again while his buddy and the two sailors "passed the hat" and dumped an unestimated amount of currency and silver into the blind man's pocket.

The service caps of the trio made the rounds again and again through the crowd and returned heavy with money to be poured into the old street singer's pockets. One spectator was heard to protest, "But I already kicked in a quarter."

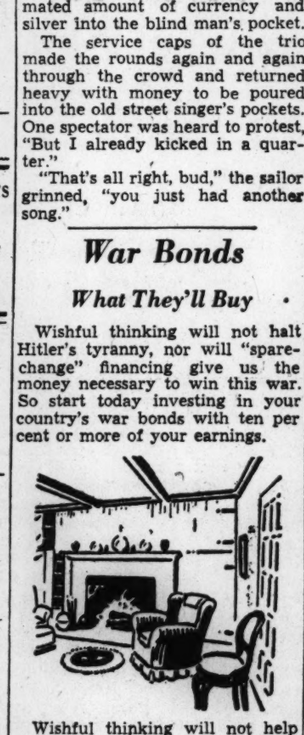
"That's all right, bud," the sailor grinned, "you just had another song."

War Bonds

What They'll Buy

Wishful thinking will not halt Hitler's tyranny, nor will "spare-change" financing give us the money necessary to win this war. So start today investing in your country's war bonds with ten per cent or more of your earnings.

Wishful thinking will not help you to buy that new furniture when the war is won. But your money saved in War Bonds will. Join the Pay Roll Savings Plan at your office or factory. Top that ten per cent by New Year's.


FACTS & FIGURES
COMPARED TO THE GREAT ARIZONA METEORITE, THE BIGGEST BOMBS DROPPED IN THE PRESENT WAR ARE MIDGETS. THE METEORITE WOULD HAVE WIPED BERLIN OR LONDON OFF THE MAP.
IT'S A FACT A BOSTON BROKERAGE HOUSE WAS THE FIRST BUSINESS CONCERN IN THE WORLD TO INSTALL A TELEPHONE—BACK IN 1877. THE COMPANY IS STILL LISTED IN THE BOSTON TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
THERE ARE MORE THAN 15,000 ISLANDS IN THE MID AND SOUTH PACIFIC, IN ADDITION TO COUNTLESS CORAL REEFS AND ATOLLS.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"It's a little expensive but think of the walking it will save you."

In Lighter Vein

The Unobservant

"No," complained the Scotch professor to his students, "ye dinna use your faculties of observation. Ye dinna use them."

Picking up a jar of chemicals of vile odor, he stuck one finger into it and then into his mouth.

"Taste it, gentlemen!" he commanded, as he passed the vessel from student to student.

After each, with a frown and a shudder, had prodded a finger into the terrible concoction and licked it, the old professor exclaimed triumphantly:

"I tol' ye so. Ye dinna use your faculties. For if ye had obsarved ye would ha' seen that the finger I stuck into the jar was nae the finger I stuck into my mouth."

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Tail-Brake Helps Control Some German Dive Bombers?

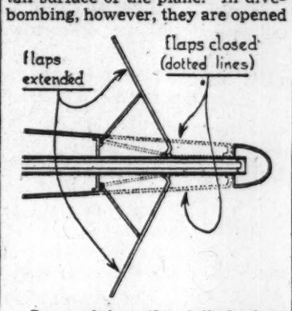
Dive-bombing may be defined as the release of a bomb or "stick" of bombs while the plane is diving almost vertically at the target.

The bombing dive may be so steep as to be within 10 degrees of vertical. The bomb alone may weigh half a ton. And when it is realized that the dive may be started with the plane already hurtling through the air at a speed of between 200 and 300 miles an hour, it becomes clear that the dive, if unchecked, would attain speeds too great to permit the accurate and efficient handling of the plane, and the pull-out or leveling off at such speeds would impose too great a strain on both pilot and plane.

Therefore, all dive-bombers are equipped with air brakes. The most common type is one modification or another of the landing flaps used in commercial air liners to reduce landing speeds.

The American A-24 bomber, for example, has double perforated metal flaps along the trailing edge of each wing. In dive bombing with this plane, the flaps are swung out to a sharp angle from the wing surface, one flap above and the other below the wing. These exert a strong drag and hold the diving plane to a speed within the limits of human endurance and control.

The German dive bomber, the "Do. 217E" however, in addition to wing brakes, has also an ingenious tail brake. This brake consists of radially arranged flaps which in ordinary flight fit flush with the tail surface of the plane. In dive-bombing, however, they are opened



In applying the tail brake, an electrict motor turns a threaded stem. This moves a nut along the screw and extends the ribs which open the flaps like an umbrella.

up (much like an umbrella with its handle pointed toward the pilot and its tip toward the tail) until the flaps stand out nearly at right-angles to the surface of the fuselage.

If you have ever tried to pull an open umbrella, handle-first, against a brisk wind, you will have an idea what a strong braking force would be exerted by such jutting flaps as are shown in the accompanying sketch.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Quick Thinking

The new WAAC officers have adopted one of the traditions of West Point, which is that a new second lieutenant is to present a $1 bill to the first enlisted man to salute him. At the WAAC graduation, each new lieutenant had a $1 bill in her pocket all ready for the first salute. Some of the enlisted girls who received this unexpected gift were surprised. One, greatly complimented, turned to the new WAAC officer who had given it to her, and asked, "Would you please autograph this bill for me? I am going to keep it." The WAAC officer smiled and replied, "Well, if that's the case, just give me back the $1 bill and I'll write you a check."—Indianapolis News.

A Verse for Today . . .

If ye fulfill the royal law according to the scripture, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself, ye do well.—JAMES 2:8

Wide World

One Feeds a Family!

Daloris Adamson of Sun Valley holds an armful of the "biggest spuds" grown in Idaho this year. The prizewinner weighed 55 ounces and won a $25 war bond.

Daily Anecdote

Man of Letters

Once, while residing in a small French village, the celebrated Edmond Rostand visited the office of the local magistrate to record the birth of a child belonging to a friend. The magistrate, a rather pompous individual, and a great stickler for form, opened his book and inquired, "Your name, sir?"

"Edmond Rostand," was the reply.

"Vocation?"

"Man of letters and member of the French Academy."

"Very well, sir," concluded the official. "You must sign your name. Can you write? If not, you may make a cross."

NEWS ITEM— PACIFIC LUMBER CO. ANNOUNCES MILADY'S DRESSES MAY SOON BE MADE FROM THE BARK OF TREES.

BUT I'VE GOT TO HAVE A NEW DRESS
THEY FORGOT TO TAKE THE GUM OUT OF HER SPRUCE BARK GOWN
GOODNESS, MERWIN, I'M SPROUTING!
COME ON IN, GRETHEL, I'M JUST SMOOTHING OUT MY DRESS
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Boom Boom*

By LE PELLEY

WHOOIE! AM I RELIEVED SINCE WE GAVE ALL THAT EXPLOSIVE TO THE ARMY... I SLEEP PEACEFULLY AGAIN !!
I DON'T GO AROUND SHIVERING IN MY BOOTS EITHER....
BOOM
BOOM
BOOM
BUY WAR BONDS
OH!
OH!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh! Oh! I Have Some Thinking to Do*

By RODGERS

"Well, Thanksgiving is over," sighed ol' Peter today -
"That's true enough," I wagged -
"But Christmas will be here before you can shake a leg," barked T.W.
"Or wag a tail!" said Sambo -
"Or think of a present for the Boss!" I thought to myself

The Adventures of Waddles—*Her Heart Belongs to Daddies*

By THE HAGERS

Today the baby's mother came, Her little duckling to reclaim.
"My precious little Mandy Lou! Did you think I'd forgotten you?"
But Mandy at her mother scowled, Resisted her embrace, and howled.
Then with a cry of duckling glee, Held out her wings to Ted and me.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Thanksgiving, 1942

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!

American soldiers sang these words in Westminster Abbey on Thanksgiving Day, 1942.

One likes to think that the timbers of the Abbey are seasoned not only by time but by the majestic music of song and speech that have reverberated from them through the ages. If this is so, then the grand concord that swelled there as American soldiers sang their Thanksgiving hymns is more than a fine memory. It is part of the Abbey forever—a living part, just as the inspiring moments American soldiers passed there will live in their memory and world outlook long after they have returned to the purple mountains, the fruited plains, the alabaster cities, of their homeland.

O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness!

Many a longing glance the Pilgrims are said to have cast backward as their ship sailed out of Plymouth on that portentous day so long ago. Many a longing glance may these American soldiers have cast backward as their ship began the return trip. Westward once, eastward again—but both ways for freedom.

O beautiful for heroes proved
In liberating strife,
Who more than self their country loved,
And mercy more than life!

All over the world on Thanksgiving Day, 1942, men who had known these words a lifetime were praying, feasting, singing with men and women who could hear in the lovely and substantial stanzas of Katherine Lee Bates a new garment of praise for old blessings, a new promise of fulfillment of old and common virtues.

The world is going to be different because of Thanksgiving Day, 1942. It's going to be better because of it. Something was done on that day that can never be undone—as something always is when men discover one another at their best and share the discovery in common thanksgiving.

Aid From Russia

Even before Munich the Russians had reason to believe the democratic opponents of Hitler were quite willing to let the Nazis and Communists destroy one another. Some remnants of that suspicion have lain at the roots of Moscow's impatience for a second front. It might have seemed natural for the Russians under such circumstances to be tempted to rest a bit now after months of valiant battling and to let the British-American forces in Africa carry the fight. Joseph Stalin might have said: We can save our strength while the other Great Powers expend theirs.

Instead he expressed appreciation for the British-American drive and declared: "There need be no doubt that the Red Army will fulfill its task with honor." In the light of the great offensives Russia launched almost immediately, this was a promise of much meaning. It was an assurance that Russia will not make it easy for Hitler to withdraw strength from the East in order to pour it on the African front. Indeed, the scope and force of the Red Army's attacks along the Don and far to the north around Rzhev may look more perilous in Berlin than do the British-American drives in Tunisia.

They are vastly larger in numbers of men engaged and equipment involved. It may be hard for Americans and Britons to feel that the eastern front is more important than their own hopeful new enterprise. Yet last week the Red Army may have done more military damage to the Axis. If the Russian pincers finally close around the 300,000 Germans before Stalingrad the effect will be felt in Africa.

The Russian offensive may arise from no altruistic desire to aid Britain and America, but from a realistic appreciation of the value of keeping both fronts active. In any case it is effective and shows again how much the United Nations can help each other by coordinating their resistance—no, their attacks.

While chopping wood the other day Neighbor John observed that the good woodsman is rarely the fellow who complains about his ax being dull, and Neighbor Tom said, "That remark might win the war, if enough of our grumblers took it to heart."

With submarines being built in Wisconsin, who can laugh at the Swiss Navy joke?

Rationing Gasoline

Since gasoline rationing was proposed as the surest method of rubber conservation after careful, non-political inquiry by the Baruch committee, President Roosevelt and other officials concerned are entirely correct in insisting such rationing begin as scheduled, December 1.

The fundamental problem in overcoming resistance to this very necessary step—resistance that is naturally most vocal in those areas where there is an abundance of gasoline—is the problem of getting people to see their cars and tires in the proper light. These are no longer personal possessions whose use can be dictated by the individual who happens to hold title.

Tires and automobiles are now potential war implements, left in the trust and safekeeping of individual Americans until such time as they may be needed directly in the war. Should military demands become acute, it is possible the Government will call for surrender of enough tires to fill the need. Likewise, should the burden on public transportation become too heavy, the cars of America provide a great emergency reservoir—just as did the taxis of Paris in 1914.

The gasoline ration is designed to allow sufficient use of the cars to meet essential needs and to provide enough service to keep cars and tires in good condition, and rationing is flexible.

Let no selfishness on the part of autoists, no cry for profits from those who gain from motorists' patronage, obstruct the nation-wide rationing of gasoline. And let it be accepted cheerfully.

Chile Temporizes

In his first public pronouncement regarding Chile's attitude toward a diplomatic break with the Nazi Axis, President Rios holds out scant hope that a break will come in the near future. He pays lip-service to Pan-American solidarity, as on former occasions. He recounts Chile's recent prosecution of Nazi spies. He says a break will come "if the interest of the country and the American continent make it advisable."

Every other American country except Argentina accepted a break as not only advisable, but urgent, nearly a year ago. The conclusion emerges that Chile is still temporizing.

Until now, Chileans have been able to plead a special danger along their coast—although Peru, Ecuador, and Uruguay faced equal dangers when they defied the Axis aggressors. President Rios again emphasizes the difficulty and cost of Chilean defense. This may be a bargaining maneuver. He coupled it with a blunt refusal to permit any non-Chilean armed forces to stand beside Chileans in defense of their own soil.

In tone as well as in content, the statement of Chilean policy falls far short of the improvement which had been anticipated as a result of recent efforts. The public rebuke of Chile and Argentina by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, backed by other American Governments, has budged Chile only slightly in its dangerous fence-walking.

As the tide of Allied victories gains momentum, the ultra-cautious regimes in Chile and Argentina may be forced to come along, but both have already lost the prestige that goes with a stand for principles rather than expediency.

All in Favor . . .

Even such a grim cloud as the fuel oil shortage in New England has its glimmer of silver lining. The source of this particular gleam comes from a prominent Massachusetts official.

It seems that breakfast in bed is no longer something to be confessed behind the hand as a weakness of self-indulgence, but should be the first order of the day for everyone these cold mornings. A person who is about to rise and dress in a cold room should encourage his personal heating system by at least a warm drink before springing out of bed, declares the Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Health—with a serious face.

Now, there remains only the small matter of someone to provide same. In the average maidless family, who will it be? Possibly the milk man could be persuaded to take on the service as a sideline, delivering the steaming beverage at the door along with his bottles of Grade A. Or, perhaps, there is here the makings of a brand new business—some sort of Hot Breakfast Before You Rise, You Tell Us When Service.

Possibly Washington might establish a Government-sponsored hot-drink-before-you-rise service. And then again, possibly not.

Our Readers Say—

Equalizing Pay and Sacrifices

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the confusing points in the Selective Service Act is the way men otherwise eligible for our Armed Forces are deferred because of their position in a plant vital to the war effort, while others not considered essential are merely told that they must wind up their affairs and prepare for induction.

I can understand that the men cannot all be put into the armed forces, but I do not understand the difference in pay between these groups. The point I am trying to bring out is this: If men between certain ages are called to serve their country, and the only reason for deferment is the one given above, why shouldn't they be drafted by the Government to the extent that their pay be the same as a soldier's, with an allowance for food and clothing and any other allotments the Government would give the soldier with the same family responsibility.

Any difference between the civilian worker's pay in the defense plant as a civilian, and his pay in the same plant as one deferred from serving in the armed forces because of this job, should be taken, not by the company, to increase its profit, but by the Government. This would automatically reduce the cost of war contracts. If a man progresses in his civilian job to the point where he becomes a foreman, superintendent, etc., he should receive increases in pay comparable to that of Corporal, Sergeant, and so on up the line, just the same as a soldier does as he makes these progressive steps. We can never compensate with money a man who has been taken from his home and family life to fight this war, but we can at least make him feel that we have tired to equalize the burdens.

One other group which I believe should be given consideration is composed of men who have been rejected because of some physical disability, and yet who can do about everything any other individual can do. I know from experience that there are many jobs in the Army these men could fill, thereby releasing others for more combat duty.

It seems to me that as soon as the Government needs men of this age group anywhere, whether in a defense plant or on the battlefield, they should be treated as nearly alike as possible.

FRED LARSEN

Chicago

Darlan and the French Navy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Do not be too hard on Admiral Darlan. Without consulting Darlan or the French, Britain permitted the German Navy to expand, and at the Naval Conference in 1930 Darlan had to fight bitterly against Italian naval parity reducing the French navy.

Only the other night a commentator criticized the French navy for its absence from Narvik, but Campinchi, French Minister of the Navy, told Lazareff of the *Paris-Soir*, according to his book "Deadline": "The report of your special correspondent, Gaston Benac, was ignored. He was absolutely right." (It seems that Benac sent word from Narvik before the German attack that the freighters in the harbor at Narvik were German freighters full of German troops and that most of the stevedores in Narvik were German. The censor said that Norway would resent this sensational unproved story and it was not allowed to go through.)

Campinchi went on, "When you forwarded his report to us there was still plenty of time for us to prevent the German coup at Narvik from succeeding. You would be amazed how badly informed the Ministers of the National Defense are, even the Premier himself. Military leaders aren't much better off. . . . For example, neither Paul Reynaud nor I know exactly what is going on in Norway. The Admiral of the Fleet, Darlan, is in a towering rage at his General Headquarters at La Malmaison. The English aren't telling him more than a fraction of what they are doing."

Darlan tried to oppose Germany in Spain in 1936. On a secret official mission to England he told of the danger to France of having Germans and Italians on the South French border. Darlan came home from England much annoyed with his treatment there.

In the last two days before the end he decided to hold the French fleet as a bargaining point for France. It is no more than fair to tell his years of defending the French Navy and France.

Boston — GRACE RIX GORDON

News—Four Days Old

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In gratitude I wish to offer the following refutation to the argument that The Christian Science Monitor is "four days old" when it reaches the Pacific Coast and therefore its news is too old to read.

Although I fell behind in reading my Monitors, I nevertheless have kept them and am catching up. Today, the day after the A.E.F. landed in North and West Africa, one of the radio columnists and one of the news broadcasts spoke of General Giraud. They stated his voice had been heard over the radio in Morocco (I believe) urging the French there to co-operate with the A.E.F. It was apparent from the statements of the broadcasters that his influence was important and much to be desired.

Later today I reached for the Monitors, and I have just finished reading in The Wide Horizon a most informative article by Egon Kaskeline about General Giraud. Through the Monitor I can now understand General Giraud's importance. I can appreciate why his views bear great weight with the French people. The date of the Monitor which published this article?—May 6, 1942.

This is not the first time the current news has been explained to me by an "old" Monitor on the same day. Truth has no dateline.

Portland, Ore. — ELEANOR PERRENOUD

"JIG"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How about "JIG" for Axis, using the first letter of the names Japan, Italy, Germany?

Des Moines, Wash. — GRACE N. FRYE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

We Still Need to Watch Our Step

"In Care of Postmaster"

We had finished dinner but were lingering at table, talking of our absentees, when our eldest came jauntily up the walk, smiling and casual, as if he had come from just around the corner instead of from 500 miles away. We were surprised, for he had come home on a three-day pass only a week before and we hadn't expected to see him again for a month or two. But he explained cheerily:

"Oh, the Major's a swell guy. He hadn't much for me to do; so he gave me a 24-hour pass."

His mother hurried to the kitchen, to raid the special dishes she had made for Sunday. But he couldn't eat much. That made her suspicious and then it came out. He had come to say good-bye.

"Where are you going?"

"Can't say precisely. My address will be in care of postmaster, New York."

* * *

Mother and I couldn't say anything for a moment. But suddenly the lonely house seemed twice as lonely. We knew hundreds of thousands of boys now are addressed either "In Care of Postmaster, New York," or "In Care of Postmaster, San Francisco." That meant they weren't in training camps any more. They were somewhere on the ever-widening front in an ever-narrowing world. Our thoughts flashed to convoys and submarines, to lonely places in strange waters, and it seemed best not to speak of such things. But the whole atmosphere of the room was changed. There was a mist of tenderness in it. We drew closer together. We forgot the war except as a background for what was ours.

Our eldest had been ours for twenty-two years. But never before had we realized how much he was ours and how much we were his. He had earned many a scolding by irrepressible mischief. I remember some of those scoldings with pain. Was there ever a mettlesome lad who didn't earn many a scolding? He had shown his mettle when the first call for volunteers came. And then we had blessed the Army for making a man of him. He had dropped his careless ways. He had grown bigger, stronger, handsomer, manlier. He had gained in intelligent awareness. He was on the alert. We weren't in any war and nobody would dare challenge us; so what a grand thing it was for the Army to take our eldest and give him snap and precision and physical and mental training which would benefit him all his life!

By the time we got in the war we were used to his being in the Army. We got to see him every month or two, and nearly every time we saw him he gave us new confidence. We thought it would always be that way. So now we could only look at him anxiously.

He broke the silence with his gay laugh:

"What! No congratulations? Do you suppose G. Washington ever would have amounted to anything if he had just sat around in camp?"

That let in the light. We saw then that courage, chivalry, nobility, and heroism cannot be kept alive by precept alone. Men and nations which do not exercise them deteriorate. Most of the lamps of human progress have been lit by the firebrands of war. Most of the ideals men live by have been forced into our reasoning by blood and sweat and tears. Every crisis is an opportunity for the great of heart. Without Golgotha the greatest humanitarian movement in history could not have been. And at last the world is thinking as it never thought before. At last we can, if we will, construct a better world. Intelligent thinking has never failed to solve the problems it has had to solve in order to survive and at last we see human ingenuity must find a way to harness destructive power or it will destroy our civilization. At last very few fail to see how interdependent the whole world is, how much we lose by conflict, how much we can gain by co-operation.

* * *

Those were our lightning thoughts. And now that the future of mankind for a thousand years was to be decided our eldest was going forth to play a man's part in the effort to make it the kind of world we believe in. Our fears died in the light of his faith and our hearts warmed with a great glow of pride.

Then we noticed the new change in him. He had never looked so purposeful before. He seemed ennobled by realization of what he owed his country and himself. He had come to us in his moment of perfect flowering, of finest development. We realized then that it is not the length of a life that matters but the glory—or the dross—for which it is spent.

It took our own to make us realize the change that has come over Young America. East and West and North and South young men with purpose in their eyes are going forth to do their part to make a better world. Some had been drifting but now they have found a true course. Some were chasing rainbows. Some were only after the pot of gold at the rainbow's end. Few had a purpose great enough to exalt them. Now millions have the greatest purpose for which man ever lived or died. They fill all America with pride and all the world with hope.

LEE SHIPPEY

Mirror of World Opinion

Hess's Mistake

In London the Daily Mail quotes Sir Patrick Dollan, former Lord Provost (Mayor) of Glasgow, as saying that Hess came with Hitler's authority and proposed that England get out of the war, return Germany's former colonies and become virtually a German protectorate. England, under this proposal, would have had to surrender her military, naval and air strength and to consent to Nazi rule over the continent of Europe.

Confirmation of this view comes from Frederick Oechsner, an American who, at the time of the Hess flight, was in Berlin as Central European manager of the United Press. In his new book, "This Is the Enemy," Mr. Oechsner writes that "it seems definite by now that Hess left Germany with Hitler's knowledge, to tell the British that the Nazis were going to attack Russia and to urge them to join in this 'holy war' against Bolshevism. The platform? Why, naturally: 'Europe and colonies to the Nazis; to Britain her empire.' Hess's flight ended in a glare of publicity which would certainly have wrecked the above mission, and he was hurriedly disavowed by Germany."

At any rate, Hess did not find the British the softies for which he mistook them.—*Dallas Morning News.*

The Wide Horizon

Moslems Look to the Allies

By Norton Webb

In step with the war's breakup of old alignments all over the world and busy discussions of hopes for improvement over the past, North Africa and the Middle East are stirring and fermenting over America's clear cut, bold and powerful entrance into this theater of operations in association with Britain and other United Nations adherents.

While it is highly encouraging that many Arabs and Frenchmen are fighting on the Allied side in North Africa, with hopes that many more will join, the role of France cannot be fully and finally clarified until, as President Roosevelt pointed out, the French people have been fully liberated. Liberation of French North Africans from the Nazi Vichy yoke is a direct application of the Atlantic Charter. For the Roosevelt declaration implies that not colonial hierarchies or "any individual" but democratic procedure will determine the status of colonial peoples. This seems to have been recognized by Iraq's Prime Minister, Nuri-es-Said, in his message to the President.

The trend so far in North Africa appears favorable to the United States, Britain and other United Nations adherents. The Sultan of Morocco has pledged his aid to the United States. Algerian authorities seem pro-Ally. And so do Tunisians. Italian Fascism is being cleaned out of Libya. Egypt has just reaffirmed confidence in the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. And the entire littoral populace shows signs of its anti-Nazism and pro-Anglo-Americanism.

* * *

But the Moslem mentality cannot be judged much by outward signs. It is traditionally one of stolid aloofness to those not co-religionists. And while Moslem and Arab influence has been slowly declining in this century, it nevertheless still presents a big challenge to the United Nations in their present efforts to establish a springboard to crush the Axis in Europe and rid the Middle East of its influence.

The Semitic-Moslem elements of North Africa and the Middle East number nearly seventy millions as against a handful of Europeans and Anglo-Saxons in their midst. Their ancient common outlook is so close that what happens in westward Morocco is quickly buzzed along by chattering populaces in market places and bazaars, all the way to Baghdad, and more remotely to the Iran plateau's twenty-six million additional Moslems, with possible echoes also among India's some seventy-eight millions of Mohammed's followers.

Since the breakup of the Turkish Empire under the 1920 Treaty of Sèvres, demands of the Semitic-Moslem world for more freedom and independence in North Africa and eastward have been linked with marked stirrings and often violent outbursts, such as to force the Powers to make concessions. Insubmission to any "foreign" overlord is specially marked in the Arab.

The center of Pan-Arabia, most potent organized movement among North African and Middle East Moslems, was recently transferred from Mecca to Cairo, now a Mohammedan intellectual center that includes the El Azhar theological school with its 12,000 students. Egypt's King Farouk is an earnest Mohammedan, and a few years ago showed he had definite plans for re-welding the Moslem world. Whether Pan-Arabianism will be used or not as a weapon to bargain at postwar peace conferences remains to be seen.

* * *

When United Nations' control fully prevails over North Africa and the Middle East, what can its populations look for in answer to their long and loudly proclaimed aspirations for greater independence, equality with the West and progress in general? The banners of the United Nations are those of the Atlantic Charter and today represent greater freedom, justice and equality for all peoples. As, through the presence of American, British, and other democratic troops, this uplifting, moral, force is grasped by the Moslem mentality, the result should be increasing co-operation for the Allies, and improved political, economic, and other postwar alignments for the Semitic-Mohammedan peoples of these regions. Their rights in common with those of other men must have largesse of consideration.

The portent of North African events is then that, vital as is the establishment of a North African springboard to crush Naziism and Fascism in Europe, they represent in their wider sense, whatever difficulties ahead, the possible culmination of one era and the start of another that ought to mean better and more ethical living standards for the related areas of North Africa and the Middle East and even beyond.

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